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VOL. XXIV NO. 148 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

MOVE TO RECALL AMARNATH

Indian Players Formulate Four Demands

Team's Prestige ... Badly Shaken

ITINERARY TO BE CURTAILED

Decline In Gate-Receipts: No Prospect Of Bonus For Players

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, June 21.

The statement that Amarnath has made at Southampton has aroused profound sympathy here.

The concensus of opinion is that he has not received a fair deal. The intervention of Senior players on behalf of Amarnath suggests that barring the Captain and the Manager, hardly any one seriously objected to his alleged indiscipline.

It is reported that two Senior Members made special pleadings and that Amarnath himself with tears in his eyes appealed in vain.

CRICKET BOARD'S BLUNDER

Indian circles assert that the Cricket Board had blundered in not appointing either a Vice-Captain or a committee, thus allowing the Manager and the Captain to take advantage of their privileged position.

Several serious statements are appearing in the British Newspapers suggesting dissatisfaction among the team.

FALL IN GATE-RECEIPTS

The prestige of Indian Cricket has suffered beyond reparation. The gate money is so low that the tourists are not likely to receive the promised bonus after their return.

The itinerary is likely to be curtailed and the team will sail for India by the s.s. "Maloja" on September 18.

Indian Players' Demands

LONDON, June 21.

A despatch says that the Indian players have made four demands, viz.:—

Firstly, the appointment of C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali as Vice-Captains;

Secondly, the Captain should consult the team regarding selection, and should discuss taetics;

Thirdly, due respect should be given to veterans, of whom Jai was not given a seat when the team were photographed against Warwickshire, and

Fourthly, no players should receive special treatment from the Captain.

DRASTIC TREATMENT UNDESERVED

"Reuter" gathers from the players that Amarnath should not have been so drastically treated especially in view of the forthcoming Test on Saturday.—Reuter.

Emergency's Regulations ... In Palestine Stiffened

'ARAB PROTEST TO BRITAIN AGAINST LEADERS' EXILE ...

JERUSALEM, June 21.

The Emergency Regulations which are now tightened up, provide life imprisonment to the persons found in possession of fire-arms, bombs, explosives and incendiary articles.

British troops were active at the week-end. A party of Seaforth Highlanders rounded up an armed gang of Arabs at Mountebal, near Nablus, who had been nightly snipping the army camp nearby. One Arab was seriously wounded and four captured. There were no British casualties.

The Arab Supreme Committee telegraphed the Colonial Secretary and the British Parliament, protesting against the exile of Arab leaders and the demolition of Arab houses at Jaffa, and emphatically denying that the strike had been financed with foreign money.

Villagers in the district, where the Jerusalem water supply pipe was blown up were compelled to repair the damage, after police dogs had trailed the marauders to a house in the village.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S TEAM AGAINST ALL-INDIA

LONDON, June 21.

England's team to meet All-India on Saturday will be selected from the following:—Allen, (captain) Wyatt, Robins, Turnbull, Leyland, Verity, Mitchell, Duckworth, Gover, Gimblett, James Langridge, Hardstaff.

HARDSTAFF'S SELECTION

Hardstaff's section is subject to a satisfactory report on his fitness. He pulled a leg-muscle, while fielding in the Test trial. Langridge will apparently only be selected if the weather is bad. Gimblett and Gover are the new Test selections.—Reuter's Special.

APPEAL TO 'VIZZY'

Students' Deputation To Wait On Pataudi

(Special to "Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 21.

Fifty Indian students hailing from all parts of India and now residing in London telegraphed on Saturday evening to Indian Captain, requesting him to ask Amarnath to return.

REMOVE THE MANAGER.

It is understood the students' meeting decides to lead a deputation to Pataudi to demand removal of the Manager who the believe has failed to respond to the request made on behalf of Amarnath.

'VIZZY' PREFERS TO KEEP MUM

Sunday Papers' Suggestions

LONDON, June 21.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, in an interview with Reuter declined to discuss the various suggestions of the Sunday newspapers of which the 'Sunday Despatch' says that the players are chafing under a dictatorial attitude of the manager, and the captain, and preference shown to several players by the latter.

The question of the captaincy provides a topic of discussion of the Indian students' union and other places where Indians foregather, and the opinion is that C. K. Nayudu or Wazir Ali should captain the Tests, in preference to Vizianagram.

It is understood that the differences between Amarsingh and C. K. Nayudu are purely personal, and do not concern cricket.

Amarsingh is prepared to play in the Test.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SHIP FIRED ON

Affair May Lead To Increase Tension

TIENTSIN, June 21.

A Chinese customs cruiser fired on a Japanese ship, off Chikou Hopei Province, according to the local Japanese press. Two of the crew are said to have been wounded.

The Japanese authorities, it is stated, are investigating the affair. It is feared that it will lead to an increased Sino-Japanese tension.—Reuter.

At Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, (By Mail).

A largely attended public meeting was held on Friday at the Tsatatalav Maidan to observe the presided "Palestine day."

Amarnath who has been sent back 'as a disciplinary measure' by the Captain and Manager of the Indian team and sympathy for whom is reported to have led to a crisis in Indian cricket resulting in the team's decision to curtail its itinerary.

Why This Drastic Action?

LONDON, June 20.

Members of the All-India Cricket Team and Indian cricket enthusiasts here deprecate the action of the manager in sending Amarnath home and express the opinion that differences could have been smoothed over without such drastic action.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

According to the information received Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives here on the 24th instant, spends June 25th looking after correspondence and other office work and attends the District Political Conference at Sirzi on the 26th instant. He goes to Sultanpur on the 27th and leaves for Wardha on the 28th to attend the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee meetings.—A. P.

The degree of doctor of Philosophy has been conferred at Cambridge on Venerable P. Vajiranana Thera who is thus the first Buddhist monk to study for and pass the examination at the English University.—Reuter's Special.

Prospects Of Congress-League Co-operation

Move To Replace New Constitution

JINNAH REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

Parliamentary Programme Is Not Communal, He Says

There is nothing communal in the programme and policy of the Muslim League except it maintained the principle that the Musalmans as a minority should be adequately protected and safeguarded in the constitution of our country.

The Muslim League's policy aims at organising in such a way that the best elements of Mussalmans of progressive and independent character, should be consolidated. When this was achieved genuine co-operation with other parties or communities would be secured with ease.

JINNAH INTERVIEW

The above view was expressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, in an exclusive interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Jinnah opined that the Muslim League party would cooperate with the Congress Party in the Legislature in bringing pressure on the Government for the replacement of the present Constitution with a better one approved by all.

As to how his party would proceed towards achieving that goal Mr. Jinnah was not prepared to say at present. He added: "I shall have no hesitation in supporting the Congress Party in the Legislature in any measure which I think is in the interests of India."

CREED OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Main Obstacle In Way Of Full Co-operation With Congress

For more than an hour Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, discussed with the "Chronicle" representative at his residence on Sunday morning the various questions arising out of the publication of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board's manifesto and the expression of unwillingness of a few Muslim leaders to serve on the Board. Mr. Jinnah also discussed the possibilities of Congress-League co-operation, not only inside the Legislatures, but also outside in the country. The Congress creed of complete independence was according to Mr. Jinnah the main objection for a full and complete co-operation between the Congress and the League representatives. Of course Mr. Jinnah agreed that there were several questions affecting the vital interests of the country on which both the parties could work shoulder to shoulder. It was not possible at this stage to say in what way the League representatives would co-operate with the Congress representatives in the Legislatures.

CRITICS OF LEAGUE PROGRAMME.

Our representative asked: "What have you to say about the criticisms against the League's Policy and programme? One set of criticism is that the League's policy is going towards the Right and the other set is that it is tending towards the Left".

Mr. Jinnah said: "Both these are not justified. We have among the Mussalmans three sections, as you will find among the Hindus, more or less. One section is the reactionary Conservative group, and they in combination with small cliques of intelligent men whose sole object is to secure offices and places in Government, have hitherto held the field. The other section which I call the Centre group are the progressive, intelligent intelligentsia who truly and honestly believe in the policy of the League as it is formulated. The third group is the extreme Left wing and impatient, although believing in the policy and the principles of the League".

AIM OF POLICY.

"The masses, therefore, have got to be approached so that the influence of those who do not think in the interests of the people and the country is removed, and that people should come into their own and at the same time to pacify the impatient extreme Left. The Muslim League policy, therefore, aims at organising in such a way that the best elements of Mussalmans of progressive and independent character are consolidated. If this is once achieved, I feel, that genuine co-operation with other parties or communities will be secured with ease; certainly in the Legislature and probably outside the Legislature. In short, I want the better mind of Mussalmans to come to their own and a great deal of work has been done with that object in view by the other communities. I, therefore, ask all critics not to misunderstand. I am sure the League will be ready to co-operate with the representatives of any community or party in the best interests of India, although we may not agree with other parties or communities in everything that they stand for."

NOTHING COMMUNAL IN IT

Our representative further asked Mr. Jinnah as to what he had to say about the criticism that the programme and policy of the Muslim League Board was communal in its outlook.

Mr. Jinnah replied: "I can only say that there is nothing communal in the programme and policy of the League, except that we maintain the principle that Mussalmans as a minority should be adequately protected and safeguarded in the constitution of our country. This is no new principle. It has been the creed of the Muslim League since its inception."

THOSE RESIGNATIONS

Our representative then asked as to what Mr Jinnah had to say regarding the resignation of the Nawab of Chhattari and other

(Continued on Page 7.)

Ethiopia Not Wholly Italian Yet

Greater Part, Except Principal Towns, Unconquered

DJIBOUTI, June 21.

According to an authoritative survey received here, the Italian occupation in Abyssinia is confined to principal towns. The greater part of huge areas between are not only unconquered but in open defiance of Italian rule and the Italians have not even attempted to penetrate the west and south.

Organised Ethiopian Government in Galla districts, under Dedjasmatch Mariam, is preparing to resist the Italians. The majority of the population in Addis Ababa have fled to join the chieftains still in the field.

FINANCIAL CHAOS.

Meanwhile, financial confusion prevails throughout the country. A ban on the export of the lira as well as all foreign currency has virtually frozen considerable assets, in the hands of British, Indian and other traders, while a continued delay in liquidating the Bank of Ethiopia is alleged to have been designed to encourage Italian trade at the expense of British and other firms.

The French railway authorities are refusing to accept lire in payment of military freight fares. The railway is likely to become a major issue soon.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ELECTIONS

Move To Form Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board

The meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Presidency on the Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League was held on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, to consider the formation of the Parliamentary Board for the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Jinnah was in the chair.

DISTRICTS TO BE CONSULTED.

It was resolved that about 100 prominent men should be invited from various Divisions and Districts of Bombay Presidency at a meeting to be held at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Sunday July 5, next, at 4 p.m. This meeting will be called upon to chose the personnel of the Provincial Parliamentary Board. The Provincial Board when so chosen, will frame its rules, and elect its Office-bearers and the Executive Committee. It will also constitute and affiliate District Parliamentary Boards, wherever necessary. The Board will then proceed with its work and adopt such candidates as it may consider proper, for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislatures.

It was also decided that invitations should be sent to various leaders in the Divisions and Districts in the Presidency, over the signature of Mr. Jinnah.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Abubuker Beg Mahomed, Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, Khan Bahadur Salahuddin (Poona) and the Thakor of Kerwada were present at the meeting.

AHMEDABAD OBSERVES "PALESTINE DAY"

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Muslims of Ahmedabad numbering nearly 10,000, was held in the Juma Masjid on Friday last after Juma Prayer under the presidentship of Dr. Syed Jalaluddin Kadri, when a resolution proposed by Mr. Ismail Chundriger and seconded by Mr. Badra Nizami Rapti was unanimously passed on the Palastine question according to the programme laid down by the All-India Muslim League.

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Minimum Re. 1.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a fully qualified temporary Nurse for Parekh Hospital, Surat on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with full particulars before 26-6-36 to the Medical Officer.
(3412)

Wanted for Employment Matrics, Non-Matrics, Graduates, Under-Graduates, Engineers, Overseers, Doctors, Clerks, Law-Graduates. Consult enclosing stamp with Box No. 6411, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Private Tuitions by an Experienced Graduate upto F.Y.A. Can coach up any subject. Apply Box No. 6399, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Gujarati Graduate strong in English, Persian and Geography. Trained preferred. Apply stating teaching experience and minimum salary to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat).
(3395)

Wanted an experienced typist, having all-round knowledge of Motor trade, office routine and independent correspondence. Apply Box No. 6405 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a B.A., B.T., or B.Sc., B.T. with Mathematics principal and knowing Gujarati. Apply personally before 25th inst. to the Principal, Goculdas Tejpal High School Bombay, 2.
(6393)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the States of Udayapur, Ajmer, Merwar, Patiala, Gwalior, Jhalarpatam, Dholpur, Bhawalpur and Dhairpur on Rs. 110—20—300 p.m. (annual) and Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. (annual) respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials. Chandra Bhan Singh, Esq., M.A., Provincial Manager, B 21-23, Kamacha, BENARES CITY (U.P.)
(6369)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund for Scholarships: — The Trustees of the above Fund invite application for two Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telegu Munurwar Community, who are studying for Civil Engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1936.
V. G. Akula G. B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, for Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
2409.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination in all subjects commenced at "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6397)

Senior Cambridge Classes. Apply for prospectus S.P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (6398).

Bai Kabibai Hindu High School. Matriculation classes for October examination 1936. Only four periods daily 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Apply to the Principal.
(3413)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. and Bombay Govt's. and Several States. Application from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class. No age or provincial restriction. Final Exam. conducted by U. P. Govt. Free Prospectus.
6321.

The Rajaram College, Kolhapur, will remain closed on account of Cholera upto 5th July. Students should get themselves admitted by post by sending Rs. 15. Permission has been obtained from the University to mark the students present from the date of their admission in the College. Regular classes will begin from 6th July. Balkrishna, Principal, 17th June, 1936.
(6342)

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

Books on Philosophy, Logic, Psychology, Ethics, Economics, Politics, for sale. Box No. 6391, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

18 Monthly 15-1|2-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6194)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted by a leading life office capable agents on decent remuneration for Bombay and up-country. Apply Bharat & Co., Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6394).

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Once Tried Always Patronised." Why go to the Market during the Monsoon? Try The Star of Iran Restaurant for honest value and superior quality. We stock all kinds of provisions and tinned goods at Market Rates. Fresh supplies of all the popular brands of cigarettes, cigars and Burma cheroots. Only the finest aerated Waters and Ice sold here. If you want a snack light meals at cheap rates are always ready. Manager, Star of Iran Restaurant, Lentin Chambers, Dalal & Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (6410).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts: Selected Langra, Bombay Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Advance essential. Cost extra. All varieties of plants are ready for sale. Catalogue free. Anglo Indian Nursery, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (6332).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 100|- monthly by securing orders for our fancy cloth and hosiery goods. Please ask for free particulars. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana (Punjab). 6404

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 22nd inst. at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th June, 1936.
(3411)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificates Nos. 1352, P326 and P12003 for 8 fully paid shares Nos. 58430 to 58437, for 15 (Rs. 125 paid up) shares Nos. 170396 to 170410, and for 5 (Rs. 125 paid up) shares Nos. 149152 to 149156 respectively in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) issued in the name of the undersigned have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the share certificates in any way.

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Public Notices.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1936-37 will commence on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B.T. Class is 1st June, 1936.

1. Boarders to all classes except M.A., M.Sc., & B.T. 7th July, 1936.
2. Day-Scholars to all classes, except M.A. and M.Sc., 10th July, 1936.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. classes (both Boarders and Day-Scholars) 14th July 1936.

N.B.—1. Students selected for admission to the B.T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College for final selection on the 7th and 8th July, 1936.
2. Prospectus for the session 1936-37 will be available from the Registrar.

Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(3202)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from our client MR. KAPURCHAND JERUPJI SHAH, sole proprietor of the "REAL SHAH SHOP" at Bhatia Sanatorium Building, Sandhurst Road, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Jugraj Vanechand Kothari and his three brothers and nephew viz: Valchand Vanechand, Mohanraj Vanechand, Umravmal Vanechand and Ghisulal Jivraj who were working in our client's shop have been dispensed with by our client as from 10th June, 1936 and that they have ceased to have any connection with the said "REAL SHAH SHOP" and all persons dealing with them on account of the said "REAL SHAH SHOP" will do so at their own risk.
Dated this 20th June, 1936.
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Attorneys for
Mr. Kapurchand Jerupji Shah.
3410.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. Thakhar Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of Khoja Sultanbhai Hajibhai the Pledgor, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Saturday, the 27th June, 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

One pair of diamond "Pochis."
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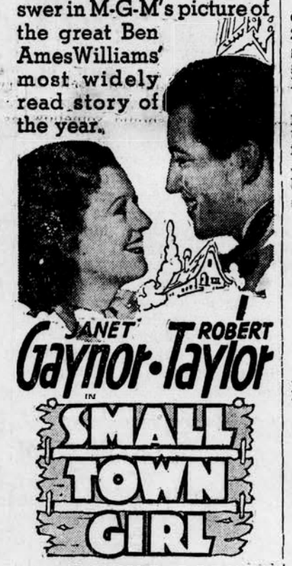
Girls, what would you do ... if you married a perfect stranger ... if he never kissed you afterwards ... if you fell madly in love with him ... what would you do? You'll find a thrilling answer in M-G-M's picture of the great Ben Ames Williams' most widely read story of the year.


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ALLEGED OPPRESSION IN JHABUA STATE

C. I. States' People's Conference Cabinet Protests

KHANDWA, June 20.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference was held yesterday under the presidentship of Sm. M. Agarkar, vice-President of the Central India States' People's Conference. Among others, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

FOR OPEN INQUIRY

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference has heard with great pain the recent stories of oppression in the Jhabua State and the ways adopted by the Council of Administration for suppressing the constitutional agitation. After considering the whole situation created by the Council Officers who are charged with serious allegations this meeting is of opinion that a thorough and open inquiry should be made after removing the Council Officers from Jhabua and, if the allegations as they seem on the face of them, are found to be true, suitable action should be taken against the alleged offenders.

The second resolution authorises Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, Joint Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference to watch and report the happenings in Jhabua State, to the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference from time to time.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Important Bill Before Travancore Assembly

TRIVANDRUM, June 20.

The Travancore Agriculturists Relief Bill dealing with agricultural debt redemption will be one of the most important pieces of Government legislation coming up before the next session of the Travancore Legislative Assembly commencing on July 8.

A joint session of both houses of legislature will be held on July 22 for the presentation of the budget for the next year and the Budget session of the Assembly will last till August 7.

The Agriculturists Relief Bill, if passed, by the Assembly will come up before the Upper House during its sitting from July 23 to 25, and the Upper House will meet for budget discussion and voting of grants from August 9 to 14.—A. P.

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TREMENDOUS CHANGE IN CASTE HINDU OUTLOOK

All Temples Must Be Thrown Open To Harijans, Urges Birla

TRIVANDRUM, June 20.

Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, addressing a public meeting here this evening said there had been a tremendous change in the 'Savarna' outlook towards the Harijan problem during the last four years but 'Avarna' Hindus had become impatient now.

The recent move among a section of the depressed classes for conversion to other faiths had caused alarm in some circles but he himself took a somewhat different view and was unalarmed.

He should, however, add that he did not like some of the methods adopted for conversion by non-Hindus. These were not the methods which Christ would have adopted.

Mr. Birla—addressing Caste Hindus—said that he was however more concerned about their own wickedness which was driving away the Harijans from Hinduism. They should concentrate on their purification and if they would set their houses in order all complications would end.

Mr. Birla added that he had two interviews with the Maharaja of Travancore in whom they had a ruler well posted with public opinion, enlightened and most sympathetic. Throwing open of temples to Harijans would be the greatest service they could do to Hinduism but their responsibilities would probably only begin with that. They would then have to concentrate on social, economic and other uplift and above all removal of distinctions of high and low.

BIRLA SEES MAHARAJA.

Interviewed to-day Mr. G. D. Birla said he interviewed His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore yesterday and would again interview the Maharaja today. He was meeting the Dewan Nawab Sir Muhammad Habibullah also.

He said he had a discussion with the Chief Secretary, Doctor Kunjan Pillai yesterday. Mr. Birla added that His Highness was very sympathetic towards the Harijan problem and was giving it his earnest consideration.

Regarding temple entry Mr. Birla was not unhopeful about the result.—A. P.

YELLOW FEVER MENACE

Nine Days Quarantine For Those From Infected Places

SIMLA, June 19.

The Government of India has issued a notification under the Epidemic Diseases Act forbidding the entrance into India of persons within nine days of their being in the area in which yellow fever exists or is suspected to exist. No aircraft which has started from or alighted in any such area shall enter India.—United Press.

NEW MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL

Ramaswami Mudaliar To Succeed Sir Atul

SIMLA, June 19.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, lately member of the Tariff Board has been appointed member of India Council in succession to Sir Atul Chatterji. Mr. Mudaliar joins the appointment either in the last week of July or the first week of August.—United Press.

Packed Audiences on Saturday and Sunday last acclaimed this Picture as the
BEST INDIAN TALKIE OF THE YEAR

A Story of heart-appealing duel between Love and Sacrifice!
SARDAR AKHTAR In Her Greatest Role!

PIA-KI-JOGAN

Promode Chandra---Krishna Kumari---Merwan Irani
and a host of other well-known Stars!

The Sweet Melodious Songs of Pia-Ki-Jogan will be Broadcast on the Radio To-day at 5 p.m.

Two Shows To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-morrow Special Holiday Matinee at 3-30 p. m.

WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Life Insurance Law Must Be Amended

Field Workers Suggest Some Improvements

The following are some of the extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, by the General Secretary of the Indian Insurance Companies Field-Workers' Association, Calcutta:—

"It is now over two years that the Government of India appointed an officer on Special Duty in the person of Mr. S. C. Sen, Solicitor, Calcutta, to report on the amendment of the laws guiding the conduct of the business of life assurance in India. It is some months now that the Officer on Special Duty has, we believe, submitted his proposals to the Government, and the Government have assured public bodies concerned that the commercial community will be given ample opportunities to express their views before any Bill on the subject is introduced in the Indian Legislature. It is this assurance which has encouraged my Council to direct me to lay the following for the Government's sympathetic consideration.

LEGISLATION OVER-DUE

"My Council have carefully taken note of all the proposals submitted by the various Associations, Institutes and Chambers of Commerce on the subject of Insurance Legislation, and they agree with the general trend of the opinion that legislation, not merely amendatory, but thoroughly revisional, has been long over-due and that the Government of India should lose no more time in moving in the matter. My Council are of opinion that in spite of the progress made by Indian Insurance during the last half a century and more, it has been more or less in the nature of an accident and has not been the outcome of organised forethought; and such legislative guidance as has been accorded to it has been quite inadequate to the growing requirements of this progressive industry.

My Council, however, feel that the special position occupied by the working units of Indian Life Insurance in the field has not been adequately covered by these other recommendations etc., and they are, therefore, of opinion that a separate representation should be made by my Association to the Government of India laying down the special requirements of the Indian Life Insurance Field-workers and urging upon the Government their sympathetic consideration of the following proposals.

LICENSING OF AGENTS

It is imperative, in the interest of the whole-time workers of Life Insurance in this country, who depend mainly upon this profession for a living, that a standard should be set up through a system of licensing. My Council have carefully considered the question of licensing with special reference to conditions obtaining in this Country and they have directed me to lay the following concrete suggestions in connection therewith.

A. That the system of licensing may be immediately introduced and the possession of licence be made an obligatory condition of all new entrants into the profession of life insurance salesmanship

B. That the grant of licence may be subjected to the following conditions:

1. That the candidate for licence shall have passed the Matriculation or any equivalent examination of an Indian University or shall possess an equivalent foreign educational qualification.

2. That a candidate for licence shall definitely state the name of the Office or the Company for which he intends to work and shall be put, on application for licence, on probation for a period not exceeding three months.

(i) That during the probationary period the candidate for licence shall introduce paid for business of a sum not less than Rs. 5.000 in not less than three policies, and on not less than three different lives.

3. That a fee, not exceeding a sum of Rs. 10, shall be deposited with the application for licence and that a fee not exceeding Rs. 10 per annum shall be charged as the licensing fee.

(i) Provided that in the event of a candidate having failed to successfully complete his probation, the fees so deposited shall be forfeited to the Department of Licence.

4. That the licence shall be annually renewable subject to the payment of the fees and also to the completion of paid for business of a sum of not less than Rs. 5,000 during the immediately preceding licence year.

(i) Provided that it shall be within the competence of the Licensing Authorities to relax the rules regarding the minimum business qualifications hereinbefore stated, on sufficient cause being shown by the licensee to the satisfaction of the licensing officer or on the recommendation of the company or companies concerned.

C. That agents already holding appointments as such prior to the date the new Act comes into force, shall take out licences within a period of not more than 12 months from such date and that the rules regarding probation shall not apply in their case.

D. That as in the U. S. A. and Canada, a set of conduct rules for agents and other workers subject to the system of licensing, shall be a condition of the licence and the licensee shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment or both in case of wilful infringement of those rules.

REBATING.

The evil of rebating is the one festering canker that has been eating into not merely the professional health of the Life Insurance salesman, it has also been having the most disastrous effects on his professional morale.

Rebating has, of late, been very much prevalent in this country. My Council suggest that the following clause may form part of the proposed amended Insurance law:

"Rebating in any shape or form, either granted by the agents or by the Companies, either as a reduction in premium or out of commission earned or in the shape of special reduced rates of premium in case of particular individuals. Indian or foreign, shall be made a penal offence punishable by a fine, not exceeding Rs. 1.000 in case of rebates granted by Companies and not exceeding Rs. 100 in case of those granted by agents, in any individual instance."

RENEWALS TO AGENTS.

Finally, regarding renewals to Agents; the profession of Life Insurance, though one of the noblest is yet the most precarious. It usually falls to the unfortunate lot of those who carry on the noble mission of disseminating "Protection" to society through the individual, that he himself goes most often absolutely uncovered. Not merely that. Often he is deprived of the legitimate remuneration on most flimsy pretexts and if he is unfortunately carried away by that tragic inevitability against which he fights life-long for his fellow-humans, it is not infrequently that his dependents are without means and without "Protection". Yet renewals could afford adequate protection without extra cost to anyone concerned.

My Council, therefore, regard that a special protective clause should be introduced in the proposed legislation to safeguard the Agents' interest in this behalf. They suggest the inclusion of the following clause in the New Bill:

Renewal Commissions due to Agents shall be non-forfeitable, except in case of fraud established by a competent Court of Law, subject to the introduction of paid for business of the aggregate face value of not less than Rs. 50.000 in one single company and, further, subject to renewal of licence for two consecutive years working for the same company.

(1) Provided that, subject to the provisions of the above clause the renewals due to an agent shall automatically pass on to his legal heirs, and executors, administrators or assigns, in case of the deceased of the agent."

Raw Materials For Industrial Self-Sufficiency

No One Power, Even With Colonies, Will Have Enough Of Them In Case Of War

By HAROLD CALLENDER, (in The "New York Times")

Two nations, Japan and Italy, have recently gone to war to obtain colonies; and a third, Germany, has made her demand for colonies one of the conditions of a European agreement for the maintenance of peace. All three support their claims to colonies by pointing to their lack of raw materials.

Their access to these primary commodities, which are necessary for their industries, is hampered both by restrictions and taxes in the producing countries and by the difficulty of obtaining foreign currencies with which to buy them.

Acquisition of colonial empires might reduce these difficulties, if the acquired colonies contained substantial amounts of raw materials; but it would be impossible for any of the three aggrieved nations to gain in this way an adequate supply of all the raw materials they needed. Moreover, their access to these materials, even if they obtained colonies, would still be subject to interruption in case of war—unless they attained command of the seas as well. There is thus no conceivable colonial adjustment which could insure to Japan, Italy or Germany, in peacetime and in wartime, all the raw materials necessary for its industry and defence.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

Yet the raw material problem plays a vital part in all schemes to remove grievances in order to prevent wars; and the British Government has committed itself in principle to the thesis that access to raw materials should somehow be facilitated, if not guranteed, for those countries notably lacking them. The aspiration to national economic self-sufficiency—unattainable as the goal is for most countries—has accentuated the demand for assured supplies of raw materials.

Some of these materials are food-stuffs, like wheat and meats, without which no nation could survive if blockaded by sea or land. Others are raw materials, like wool and cotton and iron and coal, which are required in large quantities for industries making both consumers' and producers' goods. But most of them, in this age of mechanization, are minerals essential to the manufacture of both peaceful machinery and warlike equipment. Many, like manganese, are required in only small quantities but are as essential to industry as steel or coal.

It is sometimes said, as in a recent article by H. R. G. Greaves, that there are twenty-five materials which are indispensable to advanced countries; that the British Empire possesses an adequate supply of eighteen of them, Germany of only four, Italy of four, Japan of three.

AN ARBITRARY LIST

Mr. Greaves does not name the twenty-five materials. It would be a somewhat arbitrary list in any case. But Sir Thomas H. Holland of the University of Edinburgh, in his book "The Mineral Sanction", discusses the distribution of twenty-one mineral substances of special importance in war—and, he might have added, in peace as well. These minerals are aluminium, antimony, cadmium, chrome ore, copper, flourspar, graphite, iron and steel, lead, magnesia, manganese, mica, molybdenite, nickel, petroleum, platinum, quicksilver, sulphur, tin, tungsten, zinc.

Germany is dependent upon foreign sources, wholly or largely, for fourteen of these twenty-one minerals which are so vital to industry and war; Italy is similarly dependent for at least ten of the twenty-one; Japan must import some eight of them from areas distant from China. Japan is particularly short of iron, petroleum, lead and phosphate; as regards oil she is almost as vulnerable as Italy.

Even the United States, which is regarded as a fortunate power and is better supplied than any other nation with minerals needed in wartime, is almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources for ten of the twenty-one minerals listed: though Sir Thomas considers that in an emergency she would face a serious deficiency in only five (antimony, chromite, maganese, nickel and tin.)

EMPIRE NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT

The British Empire, which includes the largest collection of territory under one flag and excites the envy of colonyless powers, would be well supplied so long as the sea communications with its scattered territories were maintained: but it, too, would be incomplete from the point of view of minerals, for it would have to look to foreign sources for antimony, petroleum, quicksilver and sulphur.

It is clear, then, that even the richest colonial powers still fall short of absolute economic self-sufficiency of which smaller powers dream. From this point of view it might be said that even Britain had not yet acquired enough colonies.

The question of potential self-sufficiency in raw materials in time of war—which, after all, is the essence of the raw material demands of the discontented nations—is examined in an illuminating manner by Brooks Emeny in his book, "The Strategy of Raw Materials". His list of twenty-two essential industrial raw materials includes some non-mineral substances. The items on his list are strategic materials in the sense that no nation could long live or fight if it did not possess a supply of them.

Their distribution is very uneven. In maganese, necessary for making steel, Russia is the only country which is self-sufficing. Southern Rhodesia is the luckiest spot as regards chromite. Canada has the greatest supplies of nickel. China is especially rich in tungsten and antimony. Spain and Italy, so short of other materials, are the principal sources of mercury.

AMERICA'S POSITION

The United States has adequate supplies of at least seven of these twenty-two raw materials, and by increasing domestic production could obtain from its own soil if necessary adequate supplies of others; but if cut off from foreign sources it would be short of rubber, chromite, tin, antimony—and Sir Thomas would add nickel and manganese. From four to six of the twenty-two materials thus would be unobtainable or obtainable with great difficulty if America were at war.

The British Empire would be in a similar predicament; for it would need petroleum, cotton, mercury, antimony, potash, phosphates and sulphur from foreign sources—seven of the twenty-two materials.

Germany would lack some eighteen of the twenty-two, Italy would lack fifteen, Japan fourteen. Russia would be in the class of the United States and Britain, for she would lack only six, on Mr. Emeny's estimate.

It is interesting to note that France, though the second greatest colonial power on the basis of the area of her possessions, nevertheless would lack fourteen of the twenty-two raw materials if deprived of sources outside her territory. Thus France, in spite of her vast colonial domain, is in a class with Japan, Italy and Germany as regards her resources in raw materials. Consequently, if the need of raw materials justifies colonial claims, France would have about as good a case for additional colonies as the three discontented and colony-seeking powers.

U. S. A. AND BRITAIN

Students of the question are invariably impressed by the oddly complementary character of the British and American wealth in raw materials. Britain produces within her empire less than two per cent of the world's output of petroleum and must import more than nine-tenths of her oil, but the United States produced last year 58 per cent of all the oil of the world and is more than adequately supplied. Britain, though her empire with Egypt produces about one-fourth of the world's cotton, is inadequately supplied as to variety; but America produces about half the world's cotton, including the type Manchester uses most. The British Empire grows very little corn (maize), but the United States grows about 55 per cent of the output of the world.

On the other hand, the United States produces no rubber, but British territories produce some 58 per cent of the world's output of it. The United States has very little nickel, but the British Empire (chiefly Canada) produces 94 per cent of the world production. In wheat output the British Empire is far ahead of America; it produces about half the world's wool and 99 per cent of its jute.

Pointing out that between them the British Empire and the United States produce about two-thirds of all the minerals the world consumes, Sir Thomas Holland concludes that they are the only two nations that could fight for long on their own natural resources. Thus they are well equipped for

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Reserve Bank Of India

Pessimism Regarding Its Future Is Unwarranted, Says Director

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The controversy, which preceded the enactment of legislation for the institution of the Reserve Bank of India, bears witness to its importance. Our tempers having now cooled down, we are now in a position, in a spirit of detached reasonableness, to take stock of the powers for good or evil of the Reserve Bank. The layman is not to be blamed for his indifference and suspicion towards this Bank, for it is essentially technical institution and its appreciation calls for specialized knowledge.

It is intended in this article to elucidate the constitution and organisations of the Reserve Bank of India in the light of the general principles of Central Banking.

PUBLIC PURPOSE

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank of India. Suffice it to say that this name was adopted at the recommendation of the Hilton-Young Commission to avoid ambiguity; for in this country, at least half a dozen banks bear names which are strictly appropriate to Central Banks, e.g. the Central Bank of India. The National Bank of India, the Imperial Bank of India and so on.

A Central Bank, in contrast to ordinary Banks, has a distinctly public purpose to serve. It transacts business not primarily for the purpose of earning profits but rather for the sake of ulterior effects upon the money market and on the banking structure in general. Central Banks can be divided into 2 classes: (a) Bankers' Banks which have virtually no dealing with any customers except bankers and governments; and (b) banks which have all kinds of customers though they generally confine their larger dealings to operations in which other banks are involved or in which the Government largely figures.

FUNCTIONS

The primary functions of a Central Bank can be summarised as under:—

(a) To control the volume of Note issue.

(b) To control the volume of Credit.

(c) The financial operations of Government are on a very large scale and unless special measures are taken to counteract the effects of inflow of revenue interests payments on public debt, etc., they seriously damage the money market. It is, therefore, imperative that a Central Bank should hold the accounts of the Government.

(d) As a corollary of the last, it should issue public loans. It would be clear that in order to perform its functions, the Central Bank should have four rights:—

(1) The right of Note Issue.

(2) The right to hold the reserves of Commercial Banks.

(3) The right to buy and sell securities and keep Government accounts.

(4) The right to discount.

The Constitution of the Reserve Bank follows, in the main, the above principles.

To secure that the Reserve Bank is managed distinctly for public benefit, the possibility of making profit has been restricted. The dividend has been limited and the management liberates it from the vagueness of political majorities in Legislatures and sectional interests. To secure the distinctly public purpose, of the Bank one way was to make it a State Bank. But then it would have been exposed to political interests. To maintain its independence, it is largely share-holders' Bank and to secure effective representation of the State, its management is partly in the hands of share-holders and partly in the hands of the Government. The management has been designed on the principles of the London Transport Board, a quasi-independent body, having its terms of reference which are distinctly for public benefit.

SHARE DISTRIBUTION

The Share Capital of the Bank is Rs. 5 crores divided into fully paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each. The country has been divided into five areas for the purposes of subscription of capital and the nominal value of shares assigned originally to these areas, i.e., Delhi Rs. 115 lakhs, Bombay 140 lakhs, Calcutta 145 lakhs, Madras 70 lakhs and Rangoon 30 lakhs; subscription of capital is open to British subjects residing in India and Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom or the British Dominions having a branch in British India provided they do not discriminate against Indians.

The Executive authority vests in the hands of a Central Board consisting of—

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor-General in Council;

(b) four Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council;

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the share-holders, and

(d) One Government official nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

A local Board is constituted in each of the five areas and it consists of 5 members elected by the share-holders in each area and 3 members nominated by the Central Board from the share-holders. The Boards elect the 8 Directors mentioned above to the Central Board, and have such functions as are delegated to them by the Central Board.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY CHEAPER ELECTRICITY

Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited.

Further reducing the lower charges introduced in October, 1935, the Company has pleasure in announcing the following

REDUCTION OF RATES

To become operative from 1st July, 1936.

1. Supply of Energy for Lights and Fans purposes: at a flat rate of 4½ annas per unit.
2. Supply of Energy for domestic heating, cleaning, cooking and refrigerating purposes: at a rate of one anna per unit.

(Provided that where instantaneous or non-storage type of Water Heaters are used the first 50 units consumed per heater per month will be charged at the rate of 2 annas per unit and the balance at one anna per unit).

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & COMPANY,
Agents,

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LIMITED.

Our European Letter

Socialist Cabinet In France; Britain, Germany And Italy; A "Private" Visit; Little Entente's United Front

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, June 10.

The new French Cabinet with M. Leon Blum the well-known Socialist leader as Premier has entered office. The Socialists and Radicals constitute now the main Government parties. The Government at the same time is assured of the support of the Communists as belonging to the "Front Populaire" or Popular Front. They are thus in a non technical and less rigid way a Government party.

BLUM'S PROGRAMME.

The formation of the new Cabinet in France has evoked more than customary attention, not only in France, but also widely outside, since apart from its inner composition, it enters the scene at a time of keen internal and international tension. At the moment, the position caused by the strikes in France, has concentrated attention considerably on the internal situation in France, and in his opening address before the Chamber the new Premier dealt greatly on issues bound with the situation at home. The Premier indicated measures considered as suited to relax strain and retain popular support to the regime. The measures suggested include granting of amnesty; introduction of forty-hour week, tariff wages, and paid holidays; extension of State control over armament production; initiation of reforms in the statute of the Bank of France as to secure wide national interests; alterations in various ordinances; and investments on public works as specially suited to benefit national health and the unemployed. These measures, it was indicated, the Government intended to follow up with others, calculated to bring relief to urban centres and particularly to rural areas.

"INCIDENT" IN CHAMBER.

The opening meeting of the Chamber was marked by one "incident." The Royalist deputy M Vallat, in an attack on the Government made a "point" of Leon Blum being a Jew. "A historic date has now arrived in French history," he declared, "then for the first time a Jew has assumed the leadership of the French Government." Blum at this stage wanted to leave the hall as a protest. His friends asked him to remain and the Chamber President, M. Herriot, stated that he assumed responsibility for direction of proceedings and following a suggestion for the withdrawal of the remark, that remained vain, called the deputy Vallat to order. With a touch of sardonic humour the latter then remarked: "To the credit of Blum it must, however, be stated that he has not tried to hide the fact of his being a Jew." The Premier nodded assent to this observation. Generally the opposition comments were of a loose nature. The Chamber pronounced confidence in the Government with a majority of 384 to 210. In foreign centres the advent of the Blum Government is viewed with close interest, since it is held as suited to strengthen certain orientations. Some papers also put prominence on Blum retaining a guarded attitude towards Italy, holding greatly clear the path for understanding with her. This is looked upon as implying a caution bound with the uncertainty felt over Britain, especially in regard to issues closely linked with Germany. The comments of German papers advance ideas in favour of the Right in France, though the foreign policy of groups bound with the latter has long come for the sharpest criticism in Germany. This is reflective more as a measure of the concern still felt by the regime in Germany over the internal situation as relating to it.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The recent visit of Herr von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's Ambassador-at-Large, to Lord Londonderry, has raised considerable attention in the European press. True, the visit has been given out as being "private," and Lord Londonderry, at present, occupies no post in the British Government. But these facts alone do not diminish the importance of the visit or deny it political significance. Europe is so well used by now to very many political meetings being officially given out as "private" that it has come to be viewed as a matter of convention, by itself often not meaning much. The visit last week of Dr. Schuschnigg the Austrian Chancellor to Italy, to mention but another recent instance, was also given out as "private" and meant for "holiday purpose," though the "holiday" lasted only for two days, was spent mainly in meeting important political persons including the Italian Government Chief, Signor Mussolini. As to the person of Lord Londonderry, though he is not technically an official figure, he is sufficiently bound with the political life of Britain as not to be considered, as matters are, merely as a private person. And, as the former head of the British Air Force, the consideration of his having, as well, particular contacts and connections with the permanent staff, of that department, is also probably not very far-fetched. According to one important Continental daily, at the dinner given by Lord Londonderry in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop, a number of high officers of the British Air Force were present. It is in the circumstances not surprising to see Ribbentrop's visit arousing a wide political interest; and the question also is being asked whether it is connected with the idea of strengthening Anglo-German understanding, especially with some attention to the negotiations of Ribbentrop that went before the conclusion of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, which in a way greatly helped Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure as far as France was concerned, though that was not its purpose. The suggestion of political purpose to Ribbentrop's new visit is also made somewhat pointedly by so important a French daily as "Echo de Paris."

BRITAIN INCLINED TOWARDS GERMANY?

Though Baldwin and Eden in different measures are held as keeping much reserve to the line of rigid strengthening of understanding with Germany, and Churchill and Chamberlain are seen as bent more on employing Germany's military revival, to strengthen Britain's own military forces now, it is viewed that there are influential circles and persons inclined to look with much sympathy the course of strengthening understanding with Berlin. Specially the names of Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir John Simon, and Lord Monsell, come to be mentioned by some important papers in this connection. It would seem that the concern felt by England over certain developments and portents in centres of significance, the antagonism of important groups in Britain to Soviet Union especially in the light of implications linked with it, and the attention to Germany advancing her value to Britain for definite purposes of significance to some basic Empire interests, all hold a place in the tendency to favour understanding with Germany. At the moment, no tendency has gained sufficient definiteness because of the apprehension in some circles about Germany, and of the wide and complicated nature of new problems facing Britain, inconsequence of Italy and Japan assuming newly dubious roles at distant posts. Though the idea of closer understanding with Italy is indicated, in Berlin, no exaggerated significance is yet put to it either in London or Paris. It is considered that Berlin keeps giving the greatest prominence to the course of strengthening understanding with Britain. Herr Hitler in his book "Mein Kampf," greatly visualizes Italian friendship, but within the scope of an understanding with Britain and not independently of it. The Italian position has developed in ways not anticipated by Herr Hitler, though there is no definite knowing of new turns that may come, bound with which, a course involving closer understanding between Germany, Italy, Poland and Hungary is not out of question. As matters stand, things are greatly in a state of flux; but developments have at the same time generally advanced to demand new decisions or at any rate indicate important lines of decisions. Much in the circumstances would depend upon the trend of British attitude to Germany and the position of the new French Government in the international sphere. The two in fact will exercise a close inter-dependence, and, on Britain, developments of significance to colonial issues will exert the greatest influence. As for France, she views developments basically from the point of her European position; and Germany from that of aims associated with her in regard to Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

CONFERENCE OF LITTLE ENTENTE

Considerable importance is given in the European press as a whole to the meeting of the Heads of the States of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia) this week at Bucharest. The conference gains significance in view of various currents at play in Central and South Eastern Europe and a situation complicated by disquietitude about German aims, uncertainty felt over England's stand and ambiguity about Italian moves. The Abyssinian affair has forced attention to turn more to independent or self measures for defence and has also influenced some States to give closer attention to regional pacts. The significance of the Bucharest Conference is enhanced by the fact that it was only a short while back that the Little Entente States had held a meeting in the usual course at Belgrade. The Berlin daily "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", that stands close to the German Foreign Office, in the course of a report on the Bucharest Conference, states; "The meeting in Bucharest is meant to be a demonstration of the political solidarity of the three States of the Little Entente. The aim of this demonstration is to manifest the determination of the three States to pursue a common line and to place before the Western Powers the weight of this group.

FIRMER AND MORE UNITED THAN EVER

The three States of the Little Entente together represent a population of fifty millions and an area the largest in Europe after Russia. There are many expert observers who place the Jugoslavian fighting force, Russia apart, as the best in many respects after the French and German in Europe. Czechoslovakia has a highly mechanised and carefully organised army and supplies an economic basis of immense strength to the Little Entente by her well-advanced and up to date industries. There have appeared recently many reports of Germany devoting much attention to increase her influence in Roumania and of Jugoslavia hoping to cut across the line of the alliance of the Little Entente. The declarations at the Bucharest meeting have now emphasised the fact of the three States maintaining a united front and negatived suggestions of a weakening of it that have appeared particularly in connection with Jugoslavia. The Senior-Regent of Jugoslavia, Prince Paul, declared: "Whatever future developments may be, the organism of the Little Entente will know how to meet them." The "Prager Presse", that stands near to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office, commenting on the Bucharest Conference editorially, writes: "The Little Entente stands to-day firmer than ever and all attempts to weaken its unity or undermine its significance are in vain". And it adds: "What gives the Conference in Bucharest an extraordinary weight is the seriousness of the international situation with extension of importance of Central and South-Eastern Europe and its orientation for solution". The same considerations also lend a more than commercial importance to the visit now of Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank in Germany, to Sofia and Budapest. The Little Entente Conference in Bucharest has again endorsed the line of keeping good understanding between it and the Balkan Union, a course in which, it is understood, Turkey is now recently interested. Dr. Benesh, the Czechoslovakian President is also expected to explain the line of new approach to Russia, which it is reported has met with some reserve from Belgrade, but has enjoyed the good support of M. Tituelscu the Roumanian Foreign Minister. The increase of Italian activity recently in regard to Austria and the uncertainty of its background at present have well strengthened Jugoslavia's interest in the line of close unity of the Little Entente. Austria remains a source of much close concern.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.) 9-0 p.m. Close down.

The following programmes may be interrupted for commentaries on Lawn Tennis Championship from Wimbledon.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Gramophone Records.
8-5 p.m. "Living in the Past: Love Courtship, and Marriage." G. B. Harrison.
8-25 p.m. Musical Interlude.
8-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Peggy Radmall (Violin) and Peggy Grummit (Pianoforte.)
9-0 p.m. The Northern Ireland Brass Band, conducted by Edward Furness. George Beggs (Baritone).
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 p.m. Yascha Krein and his Gipsy Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Kipling Reading.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 95.65 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-0 p.m. Relay of Indian Music. From the Wellington Cinema (By the kind permission of the Management.)
6-0 p.m. Light Music. G. N. Joshi.
7-0 p.m. Shri Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. Celluloid Rhythm. Selections from Indian Talkies.
7-30 p.m. Sarangi Solos. Khan Saheb Habib kha of Patiala.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Been Solos. Khan Saheb Habib kha of Patiala.
8-55 p.m. Musical Interlude.
9-0 p.m. Vocal Music. Khan Saheb Habib kha of Patiala.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "International Affairs." By E. J. Gough, B. A., (Oxon).
10-0 p.m. (S.B.) Ken Mac and His Dance Band. (In the latest Dance Numbers).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Bhajan by Naushaba Bai of Delhi.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Ram Kali.
8-20 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Aiso jodha bhujbati ranbir mahabali." Khayal Paraj.
8-30 a.m. Muhammad Shafi. Ghazal Bhairvin. "Lai saqi ko khi matwali ghata, Ab to ratem hijr ki kali ghata." (Amir).
8-40 a.m. P.S. Mukerji. Sarod.—Jonpuri.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Science and Superstitions." By Om Prakash.
9-0 a.m. Naushaba Bai of Delhi. Thumri.
9-10 a.m. Muhammad Shafi. "Woh mire pas gar ae bhi to phir kia hoga, Yahi hoga keh koi khun-i-tamanna hoga." —(Majruh). "Falak to roz naya dagh ik diknata hai, Hamare hausla-i-dil ko azmata hai." (Akhbar).
9-30 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Phandi re janda dur we ho nian main nun sath mila de." (Tappa Bhairvin.)
9-40 a.m. Malang Khan, Vichitra Veena—Desh.
9-50 a.m. Naushaba Bai of Delhi. "Main dil ko ro chukun keh yeh dil mujhko ro chuke, Ya Rab jo kuchh nasib men hona hai ho chuke.' (Rind.)
1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Todi Shudh.
6-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Karim nam tero tu sahib sattar." Asthai Mian ki Malhar.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 p.m. Naushaba Bai of Delhi. Thumri.
6-50 p.m. Muhammad Shafi. Thumri.
7-0 p.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sitar—Basant.
7-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Garaj garaj barse meharwa ambu jhar laio." Asthai Megh Malhar.
7-20 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang—Marwa.
7-25 p.m. Baushaba Bai of Delhi "Aya na ras nala-dil ka asar mujhe, Ab tum mile to kuchh nahin apni khabar mujhe." (Jigar.)
7-35 p.m. Munammad Shafi, Ghazal Bageshwari. "Bhawen tanti hain kanjar hath men hai tan ke baithe hain, Kisi se aj bigri hai joh wol yun ban ke baithe hain." (Dagh.)
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "The Prisoner Speaks." By Mir Muhammad Hussain.
9-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Gond Malhar.
9-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. "Tana na dir dir ni tom ta no da ni." Tarana Surdasi Malhar.
9-20 p.m. Naushaba Bai of Delhi. Dadra.
9-30 p.m. Sardar—Violin. P. S. Mukerji—Viola Karrar—Tabla Adana.
9-35 p.m. Muhammad Shafi. Ghazal Qawwali. "O band-i-but dekh Khuda aur hi kuchh hai, But parde men parde men aurkhi kuchh hai. (Amir.)
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani.)
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk: (English). "How to appreciate Indian Paintings." By S. Ukil.
10-30 p.m. Dance Music By Mendoza and his Band.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. (S.B.) The Radio Sextette. An Instrumental Programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any.)
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students, "Stories from the Jatakas," By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Talk: "Who are the Builders of a Nation"? By Brojendra Nath Bhadra.
2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.)
5-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.)
6-6 p.m. Talk: "The improvement of unhealthy low areas." By Ehuban Mohan Mukherjee.
6-26 p.m. Prafullabala.
6-36 p.m. Sailesh Datta Gupta.
6-51 p.m. Story by Sourindra Mohan Mukherjee.
7-6 p.m. Suren Chakravarty.
7-21 p.m. Comic Talk: By Aziz Chatterjee.
7-31 p.m. Light Bengali Songs by Gopal Sen Gupta.
7-51 p.m. (S.B.) News in English.
8-6 p.m. A Light Variety Programme from the Studio (Recorded). Alternatively, if Reception satisfactory. An Empire Programme Relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)
9-6 p.m. (S.B.) Vocal Music (Bengali.) Manickmala.
9-26 p.m. Indubala.
9-46 p.m. (S.B.) Talk: "Accounts not accounted for." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)

TAMPERING WITH BOOKS IN SUTTA CASE

Police Make Grave Allegation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Grave and sensational allegations that an erasure had been made in one of the 12 books returned by the police to Messrs. Jadhavji Premji Gandhi and Co., were made by the Princess Street Police to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate examined the entry through a magnifying glass and observed that there certainly was an erasure.

The matter came to light through an application made to the Court by Mr. S. G. Velinker for the return of ten books to the accused Dhirajlal Pannachand Gandhi, who was arrested along with 29 others when the Head Office and two pedhis of Jadhavji Premji Gandhi were raided by Officiating Inspector Hewson and his officers under the Gaming Act and all the books of the firm were seized.

Mr. Velinker stated that these ten books were needed to enable the firm to effect the July settlement in gold and silver, groundnut, linseed and other commodities. If these books were not handed over to the firm they would be put to a "loss of several lakhs" Counsel asserted, and pressed his application.

Mr. Velker, Police Prosecutor, objected to the return of the books. He said that his instructions were that one of the books when previously returned to the accused in compliance with an order passed by the Court had been tampered with and an entry had been erasured.

Sub-Inspector Gadre produced the book for the inspection of the Court. The Magistrate examined the entry through a magnifying glass and asserted that there "certainly" was an erasure.

Day Book Not There

Mr. Velinker thereupon called for the "Day-Book" to check the entry. As this book was not in Court the matter was left to stand over till June 25.

The Magistrate passed orders directing that all the books should be kept in the custody of the police pending further orders.

Mr. Velinker then drew the attention of the Court to the fact this his clients were being called to the police station every day. There was no provision in law, Counsel contended, by which an accused on bail could be compelled to attend the police station for investigations. Counsel requested the Court to pass an order in respect of this matter.

The Magistrate observed that this matter was not before him to-day. Sub-Inspector Gadre stated that the accused were called for purposes of investigation and if they did not attend the inquiries would be hampered.

Under What Law?

Mr. Velinker:—Under what law do you call on them to attend at the police station?

Police Officer:—It is the practice.

Mr. Velinker:—There is no authority in law for you to compel their attendance and in future they will not attend.

The Magistrate observed that, if the accused did not attend at the police station whenever called upon to do so, the police would probably make an application to the Court. And if they did so the matter would be before him and Mr. Velinker could then raise this point.

Mr. C. Velker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

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ADDS BEAUTY TO EYES
LULU Eye drops, an absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes. "In this connection I may say that the LULU eye drops is a capital medicine for eye complaints." SRI RAJA SAHIB, (Mandasa Palace.)
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Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.
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Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

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Vigour Increased In 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

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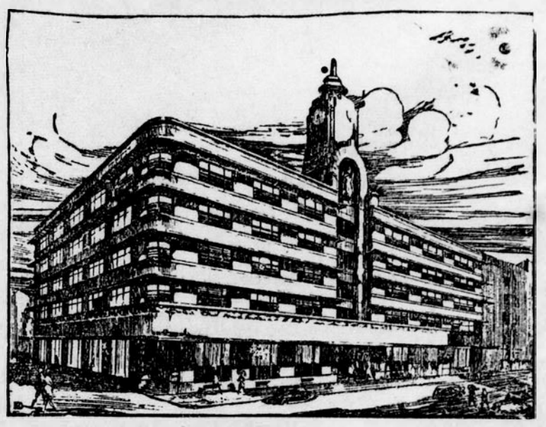
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Shud 3, 1992.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-akhar 2, 1335.
Parsi: Deh 20, 1305.
Hightide: 1-37; 14-23.
Lowtide: 7-29; 20-38.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
University of Bombay: Election to the Senate: Last day for nominations.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, June 23

King's Birthday: Public holiday. Banks closed.
King's Birthday Parade: Colaba 7-30 a.m.

Wednesday, June 24

Improvements Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Small Town Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dancing Feet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Jack of All Trades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Klondike Annie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"These Three." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Old English." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-Ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Last of the Pagans". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle." Time as usual.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-25 p.m.

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW MATINEE at 4 P.M.

2 NEW SONGS!
Also
"WATER BABIES"
All Colour SILLY SYMPHONY.

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow EXTRA SHOW at 4 p.m.

BEAUTIFULLY SINCERE!
.....A delicate subject has been handled with rare restraint and sympathy!
A PICTURE WHICH EVERY MAN & WOMAN *MUST* SEE!
Also ALL-COLOUR Silly Symphony
"COCK OF THE WALK"

LATE SIR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO

Today's Public Meeting

A public meeting of Andhras will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to mourn the death of Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao a distinguished Andhra Leader and Statesman. Mr. P. H. Rama Reddy will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GATHA SOCIETY.

There will be no meeting of the Society this week, to-morrow (Tuesday), is a Public Holiday, being King's Birthday.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TENANTS' COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of this committee will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), at 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN MUSICIANS' CONFERENCE.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Saraswat Singith Vidyalaya, Mr. Fayaz Khan presiding, was decided to convene an All-India Conference of Musicians in December next.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The adjourned general body meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Rly). The main item of the Agenda will be the election of a new governing body.

SHETH G. T. HIGH SCHOOL.

This year there were 10 students on the roll in St. VII of Sheth G. T. Cutch Mandvi High School and all the ten students were sent up to appear at the last Matriculation Examination. Out of these ten students, seven students. Came out successful at the last Matric Examination. Thus this High School secured 70 per cent. success.

RELIEF OF PALESTINE SUFFERERS.

Any contribution meant for the relief of he Palestine sufferers, will be accepted at Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen's Office, 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3, daily between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. (S. T.). Receipts will be passed to the contributors. Contributions amounting to Rs. 5 or more will be acknowledged in the Shubban's Voice.

The Jamiat has received several contributions and much more are expected daily.

TOBACCO WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

An informal meeting of the labour leaders in the city will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall at 8-30 p.m. to meet the Secretary of the Bangalore Tobacco Factory Workers' Union and to consider the steps to be taken for the relief of the workers who are on strike for the past 48 days. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. V. B. Karnik and others will attend. Those interested in the question one invited to attend.

RETIRED PORT TRUST OFFICIAL DEAD

R. N. Vagal Who Was A Prominent Member Of Daivadnya Caste

(From A Correspondent.)

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ramrao Nanabhai Vagal at his residence at Thakurdwar, Bombay on June 16.

On passing the Matriculation Examination Mr. Vagal joined as a clerk in the Dock Manager's Office, Bombay Port Trust. By dint of industry and hard work he rose to the post of Assistant Accountant in the Bombay Port Trust and retired in 1925. Being of a literary taste he contributed to a monthly which discussed the problems and the welfare of the Daiwadnya community. He belonged to the Daiwadnya community and took active interest in the affairs of that community. He was the Vice-President of the Daiwadnya Fund for many years and President of the Daiwadnya Central Education Society in 1922-1923 and of the Daiwadnya Association in 1924-1925. He conducted the monthly "The Daiwadnya Times" and was its editor for a number of years. He also acted as Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust Union for some time.

He leaves behind a widow, three sons and brothers to bemoan his loss.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The meeting of the primary members of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) to elect the Executive Committee. The place of the meeting will be announced later. Only those who were members for the year 1935-36, i.e., those who were entitled to elect the delegates to the Lucknow Congress shall have the right to take part in this meeting.

WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-morrow, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m at Lalbaug Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. M. R. Masani will preside and among the speakers will be Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Messrs R. A. Khedgikar, Mahadeshwar, Z. R. Chowdhry, Charles Mascarenhas, K. S. Sharma and Deshpande.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA MANDAL.

The first convocation of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal established in memory of late Gayanacharya Pandit Vishnu Digambar, the founder of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, will be held at Gokhale Memorial Hall, Poona, on the 27th instant. His Holiness Dr. Kurtakoti will preside and confer degrees on successful candidates.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and with the co-operation of the District Local Board, Sholapur and Sholapur Municipality, a Conference of Local Bodies of the Maharashtra Division will be held at Sholapur on Saturday the 27th and Sunday the 28th instant. Mr. B. S. Kamat will preside and Mr. J. A. Madan will open the Conference.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A prize of Rs. 50 is awarded annually by the Goa Hindu Association to a Goan Hindu student obtaining highest number of marks and standing highest amongst the first fifty successful candidates from matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Students claiming the above prime are requested to apply to the Secretary of the Association, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, before the 15th July, 1936, quoting University seat number.

SHREE SAVANTA MALI BHUVAN TRUST.

The Managing Trustee of the Shree Savanta Mali Bhuvan Trust, 25C, Victoria Gardens Road, Bombay writes:—

We intend to award the following scholarships from the above mentioned trust this year to needy and deserving students of the Kashatrya Mali Community:—

(1) Three Scholarships of Rs. 100 each to students of other sex taking the college education in higher classes.

(2) Two Scholarships of Rs. 50 each to students of either sex studying in the Matriculation class.

Applicants should enclose necessary information and postal stamp for reply along with the application.

SPIRITUAL FACTOR IN EDUCATION

Aim Of Gurukul School At Surat Defined

(From A Correspondent)

The middle school division of the Shree Vithaldas Thakordas Hindu Gurukul at Surat was opened on the 15th inst. with several residential students.

The Gurukul has been founded from the fund of five lacs of rupees, donated by Sheth Vithaldas Thakordas Choksi for the purpose. The institution has begun with students from Surat as well as from neighbouring districts and it provides for cheap education with religious instruction for Hindus.

Two M.A.'s and three graduates as well as two learned Sanskrit pundits and other teachers have been already engaged in the staff. The Gurukul is located in a spacious building with a garden and gives special facilities for instructions in drawing and design.

Principal J. B. Durkal in his inaugural address spoke on need of developing the spiritual factor in human life which was sadly missing in some of the modern systems of education. Good learning was a great thing he said, but good living was greater and it was the ambition of the Gurukul to train the students into ideals of purer and ampler life in consonance with Hindu ideals.

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTION NOTICES

(From A Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of the tenants residing in the Improvement Trust Chawls at Imamwada was held to protest against the notices served on them to vocate their rooms on June 30th.

The president, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, after explaining the purpose of the meeting reminded the audience of the successful struggle that was waged some years ago against a summary increase in rents threatened by the Municipality. The tenants might have to face similar sufferings and ordeals, but they were bound to win in the end if they organised themselves and stood united.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik asked the tenants if they had been informed orally or by formal notice of the intention of the Municipality to increase the rent by a few annas for providing electric lights on stair-cases, water taps and W. C.'s. The question was answered by a big shout of "No" from all parts of the meeting.

The speaker then denounced the Municipality's attitude in first giving plain eviction notices and then confronting the tenants on July 1st, with the alternative of paying extra rent or vacating their premises.

As regards the provision of electricity, Mr. Yajnik said that it was a duty which the Municipality had neglected for all these years while it could not claim a pie more for providing such an elementary service. The tenants should on the contrary demand reduction in rent to the pre-war level of Rs. 3-4-0 per month.

Mr. Sorab Batliwalla then read out the resolutions urging the members of the Municipality to urge the Commissioner to withdraw these notices forthwith, to see that no extra amount was charged for supplying electricity, and to reduce the rent to Rs. 3-4-0 per month.

The last resolution exhorted the tenants not to vacate their rooms at the end of the month and appointed a representative committee to carry on the struggle against the Municipality.

After several tenants had supported the resolutions they were adopted amidst acclamations.

The President was finally authorised to convey the resolutions to the Municipality.

BYCULLA CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

That the meeting of the primary members of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 28th June 1936, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to elect the Executive Committee. The place of the meeting will be announced later. Only those who were members for the year 1935-36, i.e., those who were entitled to elect the delegates to the Lucknow Congress shall have the right to take part in this meeting.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR FOREIGN STUDIES.

The last date for receiving applications for Scholarships from Students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community desirous of proceeding to Foreign countries is 30th June 1936. Forms of applications, etc., may be had from the Honorary Secretaries, Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahmin Foreign Education Society, Dehdasti House, Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill.

ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

Sjts. P. R. Lele And R. Pratap Returned From 'D' Ward

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. Ramdas Pratap were declared duly elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in the elections held on Sunday in the D(Girgaum) Ward. 650 voters came to the booth out of 3,617 voters in the D Ward.

There was a keen contest in the evening, when Mr. Ashok Mehta, the Congress Socialist fared better, but the other two candidates had decidedly brighter chances. The following is the result of polling:—

Mr. P. R. LELE	464
Mr. RAMDAS PRATAP	431
Mr. ASHOK MEHTA	346
INVALID VOTES	19

One feature of the bye-elections for the 9 additional seats was that almost all the candidates returned were members of the B.P.C.C., before the constitution was amended in the Bombay Congress.

Brisk polling was marred by a heavy downpour early on Sunday morning and by the time the sky cleared, it was almost closing time which was 11 a.m. The contest among the three candidates, Mr. Lele, Mr. Ramdas Pratap and Mr. Ashok Mehta grew keen in the evening. Arrangements were satisfactory. Mr. Bimal Sharma and Mr. Achrekar were the polling officers.

AT G(DADAR) WARD.

At Dadar, shortly after polling commenced only Mr. V. M. Nagwekar was left in the field, the other candidate, having withdrawn.

Backbone As Requisite For Success In Life

(From A Correspondent)

An interesting lecture on "The Importance of Backbone in Life" was delivered by Mr. Patuck, Principal of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, presided over by Dr. Tendulkar on Sunday.

The lecturer stressed the necessity of a moral backbone for a successful career in life. The turmoils of men and nations were mataphorically compared to the unsteady flow of the river. The ups and downs of the nations were due to revolutions and the statement was very well illustrated by historical facts such as the expulsion of the Russian Tfar, German Kaisar. From these historical illustrations he pointed out the vicissitudes that one has to confront in actual life. The only possible means of facing the troubles and dangers in life was to have an optimistic spirit which was the essential factor that forms a strong backbone to every human being in particular and the nations in general. Courage and self-respect, he stressed, form the minor elements to form a stronger backbone.

The discourse was followed by short speeches by the students of the Institution.

The president wound up the lecture by interpreting the expression, 'backbone' from the point of view of a medical man, and said that a good backbone in life stands for unity, humbleness and self-respect.

"F" WARD CONGRESS

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

B. P. C. C. Elections

The elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for 9 additional seats in accordance with the amended constitution of the Indian National Congress, were completed on Sunday. In six wards there was no contest. In the Girgaum ward, the contest was somewhat keen, but Mr. Ashok Mehta, the Congress Socialist Party candidate, lagged behind from the start and later unsuccessfully tried to recover lost ground. It is gratifying to note that in the six wards candidates were returned unopposed, some of them who had been members of the B.P.C.C., for a long time in the past. In the Girgaum ward, Mr. Lele sprang an agreeable surprise by topping the polls, for at one time in the course of the polling, it was feared that Mr. Lele was fast losing ground. But the votes were well divided between himself and Mr. Ramdas Prata without undue weightage in favour of either, so that despite the many block-votes for Mr. Ashok Mehta, the two candidates won in the contest.

Nothing Doing

It is nearing three weeks since the "Times of India" wrote that a new party composed of business-men and Liberals would be started "before the end of this week" to meet "the challenge of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress." Nothing has been heard of this new party till now. The "Times of India" has been trying hard to see that some party—at least nominally—comes into existence to fight the Congress. It has been doing so now for about a month. There has been no response from those very people whom it has been extolling. It even suggested the names of a few persons as the probable leaders of the New Party. The very Liberal leader on whom it banked for carrying out its suggestions has left India. It may be reliably stated that he had not the least intention of starting any New Party. "What is the use of such a Party?" was in short his view about it. Now about the others. Where are they? Possibly they exist in the imagination of the writer. From enquiries made, it appears that there is absolutely no move on the part of anyone to start any new party. Such an idea is ridiculed by everyone—even the Liberals ridicule it. "The man, who will make the first move, when the time comes" regarding starting a New Party in Bombay, is not yet heard of. Most probably we shall never hear about him. Even the rosy picture drawn by the "Times of India" that "even if they were successful in securing more than 20 seats, they would be a power to be reckoned with and would draw to them the allegiance of other parties" has not been able to induce two persons to come forward boldly and say that they were starting a party to fight the Congress. They cannot do it. They know they will fail miserably.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

The third term of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Adult Education Classes, will start from 6th July, 1936.

The Programme of Work, consists of Two-year Courses, Language Courses, Terminal Courses, and Special Courses. The nominal fee of Re. 1 is being charged per term for each course. Distinguished and well-known educationists and Professors of Bombay are taking part in the teaching of these classes, and great opportunity is placed before the citizens of Bombay of educating themselves in different subjects. Of the Two-Year-Courses, Economics will be taken by Prof. S. G. Beri, Political Theory by Prof. P. A. Wadia, English-Literature by Prof. M. F. Colaco, and Prof. R. Choksi, Principles of Education by Miss S. Panandikar, and Principal S. U. Shukla, Philosophy, by Dr. John McKenzie, and Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade.

The Terminal Courses, an Advanced Course in Electricity, by Prof. D. B. Naik, and Political Institutions by Prof. C. Fernandes, Special Course in Radio Communication by Mr. D. H. Marathe.

Language Courses; German and Italian will be taken by Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, French by Prof. B. M. Mehta and Prof. M. R. Parakh, Spanish which is a new invention will be taken by Rev. Fr. H. Llorens.

The time for the lectures is 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) detailed information could be had from the office, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Sukhadvala Bldg., Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NEXT SATURDAY AT
The REGAL

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs are having quiet week-ends these days. Saturday afternoon was quite bright except for a few clouds which sent a small shower some time at midnight but came down in a downpour during early hours of Sunday morning.

Yesterday I was lucky to have a long chat with one of the members of the Bandra Band Fund Committee, with whom I discussed about the delay in publishing the accounts of the Bandra Fancy Fete. He told me that the Committee never thought of keeping the account from the Press but it so happened that the chairman, owing to reason of health, had to leave Bandra for a long change, but now that he is back again he is going deep into the account and within a short time I would be able to publish full detail in these columns.

THOSE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Dear Suburban Man, writes a correspondent, "Reading from your columns I understand that the next election of the suburban municipalities comes sometime in the beginning of next year. Canvassing starts at the end of this year, most of the members who are now too proud will then humble themselves and the poorest of the poor will be visited or may I add pestered practically every day with all sorts of coaxing and promises of rent, education and other amenities when they are elected and so on. What I want to bring to the notice of the present members is, "how many of them during their term of office have visited their ward at least once a month? All that they have been doing is just attending meeting, discussing the general topic of the municipality and negelecting their ward complaints.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936

INTOLERABLE SITUATION

The Indian Cricket Team, which went to England to win a glorious name for this country, has only succeeded in throwing whatever name we did possess into the mud and then dragging that name through it. The team has won ignominy not only on but, worse still, off, the field. A situation has been precipitated through the "disciplinary measure" against Amarnath which is, indeed, disgraceful as our correspondent calls it. Let there be no mistake. We are not seeking to justify Amarnath. That otherwise brilliant young cricketer is emotional and excitable. In his cricketing career of the last few years he has many a time lost his wicket to the detriment of his side and himself only because he has been unable to control that psychological weakness, impatience. We have no doubt—as a matter of fact he himself admits it—that he has erred. It is quite possible that for some time past his attitude and behaviour as a cricketer have left much to be desired. And we are quite prepared to believe that he needed, in the interests of discipline, to be pulled up sharply. But having said all this the fact remains that the "measure" adopted by Major Brittain-Jones and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram was unjustifiably drastic, as even a Reuter cable reporting the views of the other members of the team, suggests. It is, in fact, an inexcusable blunder. It leads to the belief that Amarnath was made to serve as a "whipping boy," scapegoat by people who, having provoked an unfortunate situation could neither control nor escape it. In their desperation and irritation they thought they would set every thing right by taking the extremest possible action in their power against Amarnath. That is why the authorities rejected the pleadings not only of Amarnath himself but also of most members of the team including the senior ones who were entitled to be heard. That is why the authorities went back on their own agreement to let Amarnath stay on conditions. Incidentally the fact that the "Disciplinary Measure" was enforced inspite of the Captain's promise throws a significant light on the nature of our Captain and the position and power of the gentleman who is the Manager of the Team.

A Wrong Choice

That the situation had been far from satisfactory and rapidly growing from bad to worse is, unfortunately, only too true. And the fault lies not with members of the team but with the Captain and the Manager. We have no desire to raise the racial issue. But circumstances compel us to state that it was a wrong choice to select a non-Indian as Manager of an Indian Team and the Indian students' meeting in London is merely echoing the wishes of all Indians here in demanding the removal of Major Brittain-Jones. Whispers of discontent started almost immediately after the team's arrival in London. It was suggested that the treatment meted out to Members was such as to annoy any self-respecting man. The Manager and the Captain evidently forgot that they should be part of a family, a well-disciplined family, but a family all the same. They evidently remembered only this that one was an eminent officer in the British Army in India, the other a distinguished would-be member of India's Princely order and the rest were common Indians. The other grave trouble was the Maharajkumar's irresponsible and persistent "experiment"—perhaps under the exclusive dictatorial advice of Major Brittain-Jones—with the team's batting and bowling. There are other reasons also which all culminated in adversely affecting the morale and enthusiasm of the team and the four demands formulated by the Indian players bring them into prominent relief. A sense of discipline does, as it must, keep discussions, disappointments and discontent in check. But no sense of discipline can protect the spirit of a sportsman, however much he may try, from being damped. A player with failing spirit will, inspite of himself, achieve nothing more than what our team has done in England.

Captain And Manager Must Go

Out of the material that was at the disposal of the Brittain-Jones—Vizianagram combine, it was easy to fashion the finest Indian Eleven that this country has ever put forward in India or England. And yet the Indian Eleven has met with one ignominious defeat after another. The fault clearly lies with Major Brittain-Jones and the Mahajkumar. Between them they bungled the tour, but instead of mending their ways, and learning the lessons of their blunder they have lost their tempers and their nerves. No wonder that the tour has proved a fiasco. But what deeply pains Indians is the humiliations that they have brought on this country. And if the Cricket Control Board of India sits and does nothing there are worse humiliations in store for Cricket and this country. It is a grave situation which requires drastic remedies. These two gentlemen should be asked to retire. If the Board cannot see its way to taking this course, then the only alternative is to recall the whole team. It is better to cancel the remaining programme than to continue with it only for the purpose of gathering more humiliation, more disgrace and more ignominy.

Students Organise

If those who now dominate Bombay University and their supporters thought that the agitation against the matriculation "slaughter" would soon fizzle out, they should be undeceived by the latest developments in this connection. Far from fizzling out, the agitation is fast gathering strength and volume, and the formulation of a Charter of Student's Rights and the efforts to organise a Student's Conference are but two signs of the growing movement. The resolutions passed at the students' public meeting held on Saturday and the speeches made on the occasion demonstrate the students' determination to stand up for their rights, and it will not do for the University to pooh-pooh their demands or under-estimate the public support behind them. And for the University to turn on the very persons in its fold that have been sympathetic towards the students would be sheer madness that cannot but lead to deplorable results.

Apart from the general rights of students, which the proposed conference of students may be trusted to safeguard, the most urgent question now is to secure justice for the victims of the matriculation "slaughter" and it is the duty of bodies like the Students Brotherhood and teachers' associations and the sympathetic members of the Senate to co-operate in this matter. We cannot accept the Vice-Chancellor's decree that there can be no question of reconsidering the cases of unsuccessful candidates.

"The Ulster Of India"

"The Ulster of India" is the striking but not quite inapt title of a book recently written by Lala Dunichand of Ambala. (Page 234; Price Re. 1, can be had of Messrs. Rama Krishna and Sons, Booksellers, Lahore). The author is a veteran Congress leader of the Punjab and was for some time a member of the Legislative Assembly. His book is an incisive analysis of the tangled problems of the Punjab, where communal dissensions are more acute and widespread than in any other province. The author, who knows his subject through and through, frankly and courageously describes the various communal, personal and other forces at work in the province and also the more sinister ways in which some designing persons fish in the troubled waters. He deplores the fact that rampant communalism has weaned many from the influence of the Congress but eloquently pleads that only loyal assistance to the Congress can help his province to play its proper part in the liberations of the country. The book deserves to be read by everyone who wishes to understand Punjab politics intimately.

A DRUG AND PHARMACY ACT

An All-India Need

(From A Correspondent.)

If there is any question in India on which there is a practical unanimity, it is the question of having a Drug and Pharmacy Act. For many years past this question has been agitating the public mind, but the frauds that came to light last year, in Bombay especiallly, have removed all doubts, and from all quarters the cry has gone forth that legislation should be urgently taken up by Government to cure the evils that have crept into the drug and pharmaceutical business in its absence.

The Government of India had been approached on this question several times. Its sympathy cannot be doubted, but it does not take practical shape without delay. The Government appointed a Committee and though its report was submitted nearly five years ago, the Government cannot yet make up its mind to take the necessary action on its recommendations. The delay and the uncertainty have emboldened the adventurers to ply their trade on an extended scale, and with a mocking heart.

The Government of Bombay have now appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, consisting of medical experts, representatives of commerce, and one representative of the Educational Department, to consider the question of framing a Pharmacy Act for the Bombay Presidency, in so far as it relates to:—

(1) the registration and training of druggists, pharmacists and compounders;

(2) the licensing and registration of shops or establishments in which pharmaceutical products or poisons are sold;

(3) the formation of a Pharmaceutical Society in Bombay, its constitution and powers;

(4) the adequate inspection of chemists and druggists' shops or establishments.

Some Fears.

The appointment of such committee should, of course, be welcomed, and yet the mind is not without its fears. One does not know whether this Committee has been appointed by the Government and trying to pass it on to the Government of Bombay on its own responsibility or at the instance of the Government of India. If it is at the instance of the Government of Bombay, then is the Government of India shirking its own responsibility in the matter, Provincial Government? Or is it collecting further information on the question?

So far as further information goes, we wonder if any more is necessary. The Drug Enquiry Committee's report is itself so full and comprehensive, and was drafted by such expert hands, that it is difficult to believe that Government has been delaying action for want of sufficient information.

If on the other hand, the Government of Bombay on its own initiative has appointed the Committee, it may well mean that it desires to set right matters so far at least as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. And yet, one cannot be certain that the report of the present provincial committee after it is submitted, will not be shelved for one reason or other, as the Chopra Committee's report has been shelved for five years now by the Government of India.

In any case, even if the Government of Bombay is very keen about legislation and takes prompt action on the recommendations of the Committee, if, that is to say, a Drug and Pharmacy Act is passed, it will only be a provincial measure, and will be operative in this Presidency only and will thus be quite limited in its scope and usefulness.

All-India Act Wanted

It is not yet known if the other Provincial Governments have also appointed similar Committee to consider the question of having Pharmacy Acts in their territories. But supposing such Committees have been or will be appointed we cannot be certain what their recommendations would be. It is not meant that any of them would report against having such an Act, for on this question as such, there is, as said above, practical unanimity, but some important differences may be seen in the nature of the recommendations made.

Even if the recommendations happen to be of a similar or identical nature, the Provincial Governments may not all take action on them or may take action in varying degrees, and thus differences, sometimes of a serious type, may come to exist, which far from facilitating inter-provincial trade, may prove barriers thereto, like the provincial excise regulations which, because of the absence of

(Continued on page 7

Aerial Bombing On The Frontier

British Captain Condemns It And Suggests Constructive Conciliation

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 13.
(By Air Mail.)

During Easter Week I reported to you proceedings of a conference that was held in London under the auspices of the National Peace Council. At that conference, it will be remembered, Captain Mumford condemned the activities of the British Government on the North-West Frontier Provinces. The Captain has now devoted several pages in "Humanity, Air Power and War" to the discussion of the problem on the N. W. Frontier. He insists that no Government should be trusted with bombers. He pleads for handing all air power, both civil and military, to a central international authority where it will be put to other and better purposes. He does not share the views of those militarists in India who say that the bombing of permanent locations and villages in order to force the inhabitants to recall their fighting men so as to relieve the former from "inevitable misery" is a police function which is morally justified. As the author puts it: "The practical use of the aeroplane for keeping orderly conditions in outlying areas is beyond argument. The wholesale bombing of villages is not, and never can be, police work. For true police activities it is obvious that there must be some discrimination between the guilty and the guiltless. By bombing villages the major suffering is placed upon the least guilty and often completely innocent. It is punishment that places a premium upon age, sickness, sex and poverty. The responsibility for tribal wars lies with the tribal chiefs. The villagers are too poor and too busy snatching a meagre living from an unfertile soil in an unfriendly climate to embark upon adventures unless persuaded, or more often forced, by their leaders to do so. By bombing those villages you not only bomb those who are not away fighting with a lashkar (a tribal force), but you destroy the property of those too powerless to transfer themselves and their goods to other places of safety.... Destroy the contents of a village during military operations when no caravans will be travelling the country, and those villagers are left in a plight unbelievable to those who have not actually visited them, a plight that they often have to endure for nearly a year until climatic conditions render a renewal of active life a possiblity. Further, destroy their power to work during the short season when crops may be grown, and famine conditions prevail until the following spring. By bombing villages you force many able-bodied males to join the rebels—they must live, and if their peaceful pursuits are destroyed, they must live by the rifle. Conversely, you remove the one great incentive that usually defeats the ambitions of pugnacious tribal chiefs, the incentive of their men to return to their homes, families and flocks."

Roads For Bombs

Captain Mumford is convinced that Europe can learn much from the lessons of the Indian and Iraq frontiers. He condemns the retention of aerial bombing throughout the world so as to be able to drop bombs in a few isolated and backward mountain regions. In his opinion it would be more practical to make such areas into reasonably settled and administered territories—a thing which could be done by road construction. "Such roads would be expensive, and for a period of years show little financial return, but they would be cheap in price if they removed the last excuse for the existence of the bombing aeroplane. Further, I believe that in actual practice such roads would, in the long run, prove an excellent investment."

Power Of Non-Violence

Captain Mumford has also discussed the power of non-violence and he pays a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for his message of non-violence. The author reminds us of the speech Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd made when Governor of Bombay. He stated: "He gave us a scare. His programme filled our jails. You can't go on arresting people for ever, you know—not when there are 319,000,000 and refused to pay taxes God knows where we would have been. Gandhi's was the most colossal experiment in world history; and it came within an inch of succeeding. But he couldn't control men's passions. They became violent and he called off his programme," Captain Mumford adds that the point to be noted is "not only that Gandhi nearly succeeded in defeating the most powerful empire in the world, but that he failed merely owing to lack of discipline amongst his followers. In other words a failure not impossible of remedy."

Prostitution Of Air Power

However, according to Captain Mumford the present problem is that civilisation is at stake. Air power, one of the greatest scientific achievements of man, is being prostituted to international standards of the sixteenth century-standards totally inapplicable to twentieth century conditions. And Captain Mumford's solution is that all air power must be removed beyond the reach of nationalism. Naval and military air forces must be abolished, civil aviation must be internationalised, and air defence measures must be concentrated into the hands of the League of Nations as an International Air Police Force. The League, strengthened in this and other ways, must be made solely responsible for national defence.

Civil Liberties Union

"I am still not out of woods," said Mr. Ronald Kidd, the Secretary of the Council for Civil Liberties, an organisation which recently exposed the rule of Fascist dictatorship that prevails in Northern Ireland. Mr. Kidd was in the midst of a conference with several members of Parliament when I called on him. "When we make a bold fight for civil liberties," Mr. Kidd told me, "the forces of reaction gather together.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EVADING THE PROBLEM

The observance of the Palestine Day all over India, the other meetings that have been held to protest against the British policy in Palestine and the unanimous demand of the Indian Press that justice be done to the Arabs, effectively demonstrate the sympathies of Indians. The characteristic speech of Major Ormsby Gore, the Colonial Secretary, however, raises little hope of any appreciable change for the better in the British policy. He said he honestly believed that the respective fears of the Arabs and the Jews were baseless, but few would be gullible enough to confirm that view. As soon as order is restored, he said, a Royal Commission would be appointed to make an impartial investigation—and, presumably, to suggest some sort of compromise to improve the situation for the time being. But the real problem of Palestine,—the indiscriminate immigration of Jews at the expense of Arab interests and Arab sovereignty—cannot be solved thus.

THE FORTY HOUR WEEK

The question of the forty hour week has again been shelved by the International Labour Office Conference. This was not unexpected. Employers have neither the imagination nor the sympathy to appreciate its benefits to themselves much less its blessings to their employers. And Governments are notoriously the patrons—in many cases even proteges—of capitalism. They cannot, therefore, think or feel differently from the employers. Even a bare majority, let alone a two-thirds majority, for the proposed convention was thus out of the question. The struggle will have to continue. In the meantime, however, the triumph of the forty-hour week in France must be welcomed as an encouragement and a moral reinforcement in the international fight for it. Its enforcement as Law in France is now only a question of days for which M. Blum deserves the congratulations of every one who is interested in the working class.

FILM CENSORS' LATEST

The Bombay Film Censors' reputation for commonsense, such as it is, will not be enhanced by the ban imposed by them on the talkie film entitled "Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's message" on the plea that it deals with controversial politics and is likely to foment social unrest in the country. The film, recorded at Ranjit Studios, was a talk on Socialism, and it may be conceded that some of the points therein are somewhat controversial, though in an academic way. But to contend that the film is likely to create social unrest is to throw commonsense to the winds. The censors' arbitrary conduct is likely to create more discontent in the country than the film, a pure academic affair, could do. But not much reasonableness can be expected from a body that objected to a film being entitled "Mahatma".

COULD IT BE TRUE?

It seems incredible but it may never-the-less be true that the Postal authorities at Masulipatam refused to deliver a letter on the plea that the cover bore a portrait of Gandhiji. As the East Kishna District Congress Committee found it necessary to protest against the incident, there must be some truth in it. But we doubt if the Postal Department has the authority to refuse to deliver a letter on such a ground. Stranger things, however, are possible in this country and if the Madras Government have issued any instructions to the Post Offices on the subject, the public are entitled to know what they are.

THE CAUSE.

The Government of Madras are understood to have isued a notice on the Devakotah Panchayat Board to show cause why its resolution to purchase only Khaddar for its servants should not be cancelled as it is found to be in excess of the Board's powers. If the Board has the power to purchase any cloth for its servants, (or is that too in excess of its powers?) it must follow that it has the discretionary power to choose this or that kind of cloth. It is, therefore, for the Government to show cause why the Board's order is considered to be beyond its powers. However, if the Board must give an explanation, it may say that the use of Khaddar promotes rural uplift, which is a special duty of a village panchayat and which Government themselves profess to have at heart.

Tilak's Statue

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a great pity to see the statue of late Lokmanya Tilak, India's beloved leader, at Chowpati left as a sitting stone to the birds who in return throw all their waste over its head, just giving the bronze metal construction an appearance of a marble one. Where is the Tilak Memorial Committee? Is it defunct? Is it not the duty of the City Municipality to look after the upkeep of the statue erected as a most fitting memorial of the world famous leader of India? I think all the other statues in the city are well looked after. Why not then this particular statue be properly looked after? Every individual member of the Memorial Committee must be taken to task for this great insult to the memory of the late leader. Why at all then was the statue erected when the Memorial Committee members were not in a position to make proper and lasting arrangements for its upkeep? I understand that the erected construction has been handed over to the Municipality to look after its up-keep and everything. If this is true what is the Municipality doing in the matter? Will Mr. Mehta, the Labour Mayor of Bombay, spare some of his time and look into the matter? It is most disgraceful to the City Municipality that a visitor who out of reverence goes to pay a visit to the statue, sees such a dirty and hideous picture, the head and figure of late Lokmanya Tilak besmeared with the refuge of birds Will the Municipal Congress members take the matter in hand and do the needful in it?—Yours, etc.,

R. W. PATHARE.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"This gas which Italy had signed a solemn pledge never to use was openly transported through the Suez Canal and shown in the manifest submitted to the international authorities. Before, during and even now after the war the sanctionist nations could easily dispose of Mussolini by challenging him at the Canal."

—"Statesman".

* * * *

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the famous Justicite crusader and, later, a member of the Tariff Board, has been appointed a member of the India Council.

Who said that service—to the best interests of India—was its own reward?

* * * *

We congratulate Mr. Mudaliar and we hope—in fact, we are quite confident—that he will continue to give of his best in London as he did in Madras and Bombay all, of course, to promote the cause of India, politically and economically.

* * * *

Our Junior Colleague, however, claims to have discovered a catch in the appointment which, if real, must cause disappointment and perturbation to all lovers of the —er steady p—p—progress of India under the permanent aegis of British Imperialism.

Our colleague appears to read in Mr. Mudaliar's exist from India doubts about the chances of the Justice Party at the next elections.

* * * *

Srijut Subash Bose writes to friends that Kurseong where he is now interned is "a great improvement on Yeravda. No walls and no lock-up—that in itself is a great blessing."

We are glad. But we strongly deprecate the publicity that has been given to the Srijut Bose's reactions. Suppose, Sir Henry Craik and Sir N. N. Sirkar come to know that he is comparatively happier in Kurseong?

They might feel like making him positively happy in—the Craik Paradise.

* * * *

The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby Gore, "honestly believed that the respective fears of the Arabs and Jews were baseless."

Yes, looking at the whole problem from the point of view of British Imperialism.

* * * *

The Right Honourable Gentleman paid a tribute to "the commendable self-restraint" of Jews in spite of "extreme provocation".

The Arabs, of course, are much too poor and otherwise undeserving of any consideration despite the very "extreme provocation" of their territories having been gratuitously promised and handed over to outsiders.

* * * *

"A sense of calm and faith in the future is", we learn, "the feeling prevailing in Rome, following Mr. Eden's speech, according to official circles."

Mr. Anthony Eden is reported to have enjoyed his week-end immensely as never before, continually heaving sighs of most gratified relief. But it is an exaggerated rumour that he actually blushed at the compliment to the success of his efforts on behalf of Roman Imperialism. Roman Civilisation and so on.

It is, however, more or less true that the reaction in Italian Official Circles is regarded in British Official Circles as more than enough compensation for the loss—if it did occur at all—of British prestige and international reputation.

* * * *

The "Queen Mary" is expected, according to a cable, to break the "Normandie's" record this trip.

We hope she doesn't. We have nothing against the "Queen Mary". Indeed we are all very proud of this grand Imperial marvel. But we don't want the record to be broken, because that would rob the British Empire of the inevitable series of cables describing every stage of her glorious voyages between Britain and America.

* * * *

"I painted this picture to keep the wolf from the door," said the young artist. "Well", growled the old critic, "why show it to me? You ought to hang it on the street door knocker!"

Bangalore Tobacco Factory Deadlock

2,700 WORKERS INCLUDING 1,200 WOMEN RENDERED JOBLESS

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The strike in the Bangalore Factory of the Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Imperial Tobacco Manufacturing Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, has been going on since the 5th of May. The strike began on May 5 with one Department, followed by another on the next day, until the whole factory joined the strikers. More than 2,700 workers including 1,200 women are involved in it.

SEQUEL TO WAGE-CUT.

The main causes of the strike were the reduction of wages to about two-thirds of their original wages and the impending retrenchment of the workers due to the introduction of new machinery and various other minor grievances. The main body of workers were prepared to sacrifice a part of their income for keeping the others from being retrenched, so that they may not be thrown out on the streets in these bad days.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

The workers of two important Departments approached the management on the 5th of May and demanded redress of their grievances. The management refused to consider their case and replied that if they cared to work they could work under the conditions existing, otherwise they were free to quit. Consequently the workers of that Department downed tools and left the factory the same day. The other Department also had the same fate the next day and they also followed the workers of the first Department.

On the 7th of May, the workers of the Cigarette Making Department were informed that they should henceforth work in three shifts, i.e., every worker shall have to work for only two days in the week. The workers felt that by this arrangement their wages would fall enormously. They expressed that instead of this new "shift system," if the hours of work were to be lessened, their wages might not fall to the same extent. The reply from the management to this department also being the same as for the other two, they also joined hands with those that had already struck work.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMEN.

On the eighth of May, the foreman of the department it is reported went to the workers, numbering 600 women and 250 men, and informed them that they could go home until the workers of the above three Departments returned or they should come back and begin to work. Thereupon the women workers replied that they could not bring back the strikers to work and it was the concern of the management and that they had no objection to go away provided their wages for the days they were away on compulsory leave from the factory was paid to them, which the management, it is reported, refused. The women workers pleaded before the management that as they were the sole earning-members of their big families, they would be put to untold hardships if they were so discharged. The women, therefore, approached the manager in his office and placed their grievances before him. One of the Asst. Managers handed over a letter to a sub-Inspector, and it is alleged, asked him to disperse the women. It is alleged the women were chased and beaten. Some of them were injured. At that moment some workmen came on the scene and saw their women being beaten. A scuffle followed between the police and some watchmen on the one side and the workers on the other, in which both the parties were injured.

On Saturday, the 9th of May, the workers came as usual for work. The management took a few of them and asked the police to disperse the rest. This led to the rejected men joining the ranks of the strikers.

The incident of the alleged assault on women workers and the condition of their own made the remaining workers joined the strikers on Saturday, the 10th of May. Since then the work in the factory has come to a complete stoppage and all attempts of the management to break the strike have failed.

WHY ABANDON SANCTIONS?

Influential Move To Oppose British Government's Decision

LONDON, June 20.

The Council of the League of Nations Union at a meeting at Scarborough passed the urgency resolution moved by Lord Cecil expressing deep regret at British Government's decision to propose the abandonment of Sanctions against Italy which have not in fact been fully tried out and urging the members of the Union to use all constitutional means to obtain a reversal of the decision.

A further resolution urged the Government not to recognise the annexation of Abyssinia or allow credits and other financial assistance to Italy and submit a proposal at the Assembly meeting on June 30 that the other League members should similarly act,—Reuter's Special.

BALDWIN'S DEFENCE OF GOVT.'S DECISION

LONDON, June 20.

Defence of the Government's decision regarding the sanctions was made by Mr. Baldwin speaking at Wishaw, Lanark. Mr. Baldwin declared the only way of altering the course of events as they hitherto have taken place was to go to war. He did not know a single European country prepared for that and he would not cast his voice for that course of action. Had the League remained the League of all nations of the world the situation would never have arisen because the strength of members, apart from whoever the aggressor might be, would be so overwhelming that aggression would no longer be a paying proposition. A first step to peace by collective security meant more war preparations. That was a horrible irony of the situation. He was not going to take any risk while he had any control in the Government. They must not gibe up hope of getting the nations back to the League and securing some form of practicable disarmament.

After stressing the perils of another modern war in Europe, Mr. Baldwin said they were keeping straight on their course and beginning to consider how to tackle these problems at Geneva in Autumn.—Reuter's Special.

"D. T." ON SANCTIONS

De Valera Defends Eden's Action

RUGBY, June 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" suggests that once a general agreement is reached there will be little delay in authorising the lifting of these measures and that sanctions might be completely ended by the middle of July. In Britain necessary steps will be set out in Orders-in-Council, which will be published as was the case when sanctions were imposed.

Support for the initiative taken by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, was forthcoming last night from Mr. De Valera, President of the Executive Council, Irish Free State. Speaking in the Dail he warmly defended Mr. Eden's action throughout the dispute. He said he was at Geneva, and he declared that it was not the fault of the British Foreign Secretary that successful measures were not taken. The French people already had the experience of what the great European war was. They had every reason to hesitate about an action that could possibly mean war. If they were not, then let them blame those who were stopped by those considerations. He would advise the Irish Free State not to be a party to the League if in its reformed state there was the possibility of great, stronger, and economic sanctions developing into military sanctions.—B. O. W.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT

Amendment To Urge Non-Condonation Of Italian Aggression

RUGBY, June 20.

An amendment to the vote of censure on Government regarding its attitude on sanctions which is to be debated in the House of Commons on Tuesday has been tabled by Brigadier-General Spears (Conservative) and is assented to by 17 other supporters of Government. The amendment urges Government to instruct their representatives at the forthcoming Assembly to make it clear that this country will not be a party to any condonation of Italian aggression against Abyssinia, and is opposed to permitting Italy to raise credits in this country as a price of obtaining Italian co-operation in Europe.

At the Liberal Party Convention yesterday a resolution was carried expressing "deep sense of humiliation and indignation with which it had learned the Government's decision to surrender to the aggressor to betray the League of Nations and to disregard pledges which it had given in the general election. The convention further reaffirmed its unfaltering loyalty to the Covenant which, it is added, would not have failed if courageously and unflinchingly applied.—B. O. W.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Hindu Gym. 'B' Beat City Police (Jobanputra's 100)

The week end cricket was played-up to the programme by the Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas, without rain marring it, except on Sunday morning when the pitches were unplayable.

On Saturday the Parsi Cyclists were entertained at the Parsi Gymkhana in the afternoon. The match ended in a draw.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA CLUB (First Innings)

T. K. Contractor b Pagdiwala	10
F. K. F. Nariman c Palsetia, b Mistry	21
M. P. Dalal b Baria	39
J. S. Lawyer c Todywala, b Palsetia	11
R. R. Bhownagri c, b Baria	5
S. K. Sorabji c Patil, b Baria	17
H. D. Vasania (not out)	3
D. J. Dastur, M. M. Sethna, E. S. Mistry and K. S. Shavaxshan (did not bat)	
Extras	8
Total (for 6 declared)	114

PARSI CYCLISTS CLUB (First Innings.)

Singanporia (run out)	31
A. B. Shroff (run out)	9
N. M. Bulsara (not out)	26
H. L. Patil b F. K. F. Nariman	0
S. B. Todywala b F. K. F. Nariman	1
G. R. Mistry b F. K. F. Nariman	3
E. J. Baria (not out)	12
Extras	24
Total (for 5 wickets)	106

PARSI GYM. v. HINDU SPORTING CLUB

Play commenced at 2-30 p.m. on Sunday at the Parsi Gymkhana, the Hindu Sporting Club of Matunga, being the guests. The latter electing to bat declared at 134 after the fall of seven wickets. The chief feature of the play was the performance of L. B. Keny, the Captain of the Sporting Club, who scored 79 giving only one chance. The third wicket partnership between Keny and Tarkar yielded 75 runs.

Contractor opened the innings of the Parsi Gymkhana confidently with M. R. Khan and was bowled by Pawar after scoring only 11 runs. Dalal who became associated with Khan was soon dismissed for l.b.w.

Later, Khan and Kapadia (captain) made a stand, scoring rapidly for a time often driving the ball to the ropes. At the end of the day's play they were still batting having contributed 71 runs to the score between themselves. For want of time, the match ended in a draw.

HINDU GYM. 'B' v. "MERRY MAKERS"

The match between the Merry Makers and the Hindu Gymkhana 'B' at the latter's ground on Saturday ended in a draw, the former scoring 120 in their first innings and the latter 104 only for the fall of three wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day, thus ending in a draw. Santheria and Paul contributed 29 and 37 respectively, in making up the total of the latter's score.

Score:—

HINDU GYM. v. BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The Bombay City Police were the visitors at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday (afternoon) against whose 'B' team they were ranged.

The Police were all out for 100, Patil taking most of the wickets.

Joban Putra recorded a century for the Hindu Gymkhana 'B' after which he retired. They declared at 184 (8 wickets) thus winning the match.

POLITICAL GESTURE AGAINST GERMANY

France And Olympic Games

PARIS, June 19.

The Government has decided that France shall not officially participate in the Olympic Games, but a Bill will be tabled to open credits to enable representatives of French Federations to participate. The Government decision is designed as a political gesture against Germany.—Reuter's Special.

REPUBLICAN ARMY BANNED

Irish Govt. Take Stringent Measures To Enforce Order

DUBLIN, June 20.

A Government proclamation declaring the Irish Republican Army an Illegal organisation because of its commission of crimes involving violence greatly surprised the Free State.

Stringent precautions have been taken to enforce the Government's ban on the Wolfe Tone commemoration ceremony to-morrow at Bodenstown churchyard 20 miles from Dublin.

Large forces of guards will be on duty. The Military is being held in readiness at Curragh. Many train and omnibus excursions have been cancelled by Government's orders.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. LIFTS EMBARGO ON WAR MATERIALS TO ETHIOPIA

NEW YORK, June 21.

President Roosevelt lifted embargoes on war materials to Ethiopia.

The State Department officials emphasise that lifting does not imply the recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia which constitutes a diplomatic question involving important considerations that must be left for future determination.—Reuter's Special.

ABSURD SUGGESTION OF SIR M. YUSUF

(Continued from page 1).

Muslim leaders from U. P. and Benar, from the League's Central Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Jinnan said: "I have received information from the Nawab of Chhattari that he has changed his mind regarding serving on the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. I wish he had not tried to give reasons for his change of mind. When he agreed to serve on the Board he knew everything and understood everything. He has suddenly realised that there is need for a mixed party in the United Provinces. I think those who have read and understood the policy and programme of the League will have no difficulty in understanding that we would be free to co-operate with any group or groups whose aims are approximately similar to those of the All-India Muslim League. I received a letter from the Nawab Saheb of Chhattari on the 10th of May 1936 after he had agreed to serve on the Board and one point that he emphasised was that I should add the names of the Hon. Nawab Sir Mahomed Yusuf, and Mr. Syed Ali Zeher to the Board. It was in deference to his wishes that I stretched a point and appointed Sir Mahomed Yusuf as a member of the Board and could not appoint Mr. Zeher as it was not possible to increase the United Provinces quota to the Board."

As for Sir Mahomed Yusuf—the less I say the better. It is curious that he still expresses his wishes to serve on the Board provided he is allowed to stand for election on the League as well as the National Agricultural Party ticket. I am surprised that a man who has been a Minister of the U. P. Government and taken active part in the public life of the country should make such a suggestion which is obviously absurd."

As regards Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Jinnah said that the reasons for his not serving on the Board had already been stated in the press. The Maulana believed in the creed of complete independence which was not the creed of the League. As to Mr. Abdul Aziz from Behar he had expressed his unwillingness to serve on the Board though he approved of the objects of the League, because he felt the elements in the Board would not lead to a harmonous working of the programme. Mr. Jinnah added: "Thus it will be seen that out of 56 leading men who had been appointed on the Board so far only four have expressed their unwillingness to serve on the Board. In conclusion I appeal all the Mussalman voters to support the League's policy and programme."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

The following last question was asked by our representative: "It is said in some quarters, specially in the Anglo-Indian Press, that there has been no little anxiety for the likeness of your political commitments to those of the Congress Party. Have you anything to say about it?"

Mr. Jinnah said: "There is a section of the Anglo-Indian Press that never wishes us well, and conjures up all sorts of imaginary fears and anxieties on behalf of the Mussalmans. I shall have no hesitation in supporting the Congress Party in the Legislature in any measure which I think is in the interests of India. There is no commitment between me and the Congress Party and I am not going to oppose, nor am I expected to oppose, the Congress because the measure is initiated or emanates from the Congress Party, however, good it may be."

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

By: ZANDHYALA

The Abyssinian affair has been settled once for all. Poor Abyssinia has been erased out of the world map. The European statesmen now realise the futility of the sanctions against Italy. Britain, as usual, has given the lead, and France and other Powers are following it. The League's policy so far has been admitted as an utter failure. Both Britain and France are attempting to lift the sanctions on Italy. Reorganisation of the League is urged everywhere. A four Power conference, between Britain, France, Italy and Germany, is expected to take place to establish the principles of collective security and the international peace. Having achieved her objective, Italy is now preaching collective security. Both Britain and France, fearing that Italy might turn her resources against those who are responsible for her ostricism are trying to maintain their good relations with Italy even at the risk of incurring an odium by a complete reversal of their policy.

A tacit acceptance has now been accorded to the colonial expansion of Italy. Germany also has been demanding her colonies since a long time. The question now engaging the attention of the politicians is whether Germany will follow the Italian example to achieve her object of colonial expansion. Herr Hitler is anxiously watching the developments, and no one knows he will throw another bomb shell. And so the present policy of lifting up the sanctions carries with it germs of an nternational unrest in the months ahead.

Saving The Franc

The franc, as anticipated, has given another slip to the continental speculators. Anyhow the present crisis is a serious one. But the Socialist Government, like the previous ones, are determined to save both France and franc, and an average Frenchman considers gold as his sheet anchor. M. Vincent Auriol, the new Finance Minister has rejected in unequivocal terms all the proposals for the devaluation of the franc. He estimated that 26 milliard francs of French capital has been exported since January 1935, and six milliards hoarded in bars and coin. The budgetary deficit in 1936 is estimated between six and seven milliards of francs.

M. Auriol has tabled four new Bills providing penalties for concealing funds abroad after a given period, the reorganisation of the Bank of France and simplification of the public finances. The finance member is trying to introduce new economics and to eliminate the conflict that exists between the Treasury and the Bank of France.

The Governments of M. Paul Boncour, M. Deladier, and M. Sarraut all attempted to save franc on similar measures, but ultimately they had to face the fatal consequences. Neither the deflationary policy of M. Doumourgue who vigorously attempted economics to the extent of 4000 million francs, nor the cheap money policy of M. Flandin could produce any beneficial results to keep the franc out of the economic morass.

The chronic budgetary deficit, the increasing public debt, the continuous exodus of he capital and the gradual dwindling of internal economy, are daily precipitating weakness in the technical position of the franc. Of course, there are still enough gold reserves to postpone the crucial decision, but the policy of procrastination may ultimately prove fatal to their country. Many of the previous Governments have met with failures on the question of economic reforms in the country. The new Government has, of course, a big majority, but it may melt away at any moment, as the French Cabinet is notorious for its instability.

Cement Merger

The details regarding the agreement into which the ten cement companies in India propose to enter the "merger" are now available to the public. The Merger will be known as the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., and stands as a monument of the indefatigable energes of the cement king, late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

The new Associated Cement Company will take up all undertakings of the various companies at a price of Rs. 60 per ton of the rated capacity of each company subject to certain specific contributions which each company has to pay. The agreement also gives the shares which the various companies wil have in the combine and the method by which the merger will be effected. The new company with a capital of Rs. 8 crores will undertake the functions of the Cement Marketing Company of India and the erection of new factories wherever necessary, and it is estimated that it would be ponsible to pay a dividend of 7 to 8 per cent. free of tax.

It has been acknowledged on all hands hat the merger scheme, if it materialises, will be a great benefit to the industry in trying to reduce the cost of production, and to supply the cement to the different parts of the country as cheaply as possible, and to oust the foreign competitors from the Indian market.

The various cement companies are issuing detailed circulars to their respective share holders giving them an idea as to what they would get from the new company in exchange for their old shares. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company in their circular have put the valuation of Bundi and Punjab Cement Companies at about Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 27-12 respectively plus a small cash distribution. These valuations are based on the assumption that the shares of the new cement company will stand at a premium of 50 per cent.

But in view of the large economies both internal and external that are likely to result by the materialisation of the merger scheme, there is every reason to believe that the new concern will be able to pay a higher dividend than anticipated.

The share holders of the different cement concerns will have to give their verdict on the proposals of the merger scheme. As the present scheme has now been acknowledged as very valuable both from the point of view of the investors and consumers, it may be confidently expected that the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. will begin its functions in India at an early date.

A DRUG AND PHARMACY ACT

(Continued from Page 6.)

uniformity in them, seriously obstruct business.

For all these reasons, it seems expedient to have all-India legislation and to pass one comprehensive Drug and Pharmacy Act for the whole of India. If certain particular provisions seem to be necessary for certain provinces, these can be allowed under central control and supervision, but a uniform system will be maintained in essence, which it would not be possible to maintain when the sole governing authority is the Provincial Government itself.

It is one thing to have one Act for the whole of India and then to allow such minor details thereunder to operate in varying degrees in provinces and another thing to hand over the supreme control to the Provinces themselves. In the one case, the emphasis lies on uniformity and in the other case it lies on differences.

An Urgent Problem

The Drug Enquiry Committee recommended that:—

1. There should be central legislation for the country as a whole, which was the only way in which effectiveness and uniformity of control throughout India can be brought about.

2. There should be a central laboratory to test specimens etc. with Provincial Governments to work under its guidance.

3. The Local Governments should appoint Inspectors to pick up specimens etc. and to get them tested in the laboratories.

So far as the first recommendation is concerned, Col. Chopra has stated that it can be given effect to immediately as it does not need any monetary expenses.

In regard to the other two proposals, the Central Government and the Provincial Governments will have to work in co-operation with one another. These proposals will cost money in the beginning, but later on, as Col. Chopra has shown, a good deal of revenue will be obtained. The expenses are quite within limits, but in any case things which affect public health can no longer be postponed.

Then comes the question of organising the profession of Pharmacy and of having properly trained pharmacists by an effective system of registration. The Drugs Enquiry Committee had recommended the formation of Provincial Pharmaceutical Councils with adequate powers to examine and register pharmacists, and working under the direction and control of a Central Council. This part of the recommendations will also practically cost nothing and can be given effect to immediately. The drug and pharmaceutical trade has too long been waiting for justice to be done to it. Delay means denial. Let the Government of India initiate legislative measures immediately and relieve the trade from anxiety.

LABOUR WORKER ARRESTED

Sequel To Raids On Houses And Bengal Party Office

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A Special Branch of the Calcutta Police searched the houses of two Labour leaders, including a barrister, who was released in February from jail after serving 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition. The premises of the Bengal Labour Party were also searched.

It is reported that the office Secretary was arrested and objectionable literature seized.—A. P.

25 JAILED FOR HIGH TREASON

BERLIN, June 20.

The People's Court at Frankfort-main sentenced 14 persons from the Saar region to terms of penal servitude ranging from two to nine years and loss of civil rights for alleged high treason against the new Reich.

Eleven others received terms of imprisonment ranging from nine to thirty months.

Four were acquitted.

The President of the Court said, it was the first big treason trial of the inhabitants of the Saar region. The accused secretly attempted to re-establish the Communist party in the Saar.—Reuter.

LEWES BYE-ELECTION

National Conservative Beats Labour

LONDON, June 19.

The bye-election at Lewes owing to the Conservative Member, Capt. Loder succeeding to the Peerage in consequence of the death of his father, Lord Wakehurst, resulted as follows:—Rear-Admiral Beamish (National Conservative) 14,646 votes.

A. G. Gordon (Labour) 7,557 votes.

106 GERMAN-BORN POLICE JAILED

WARSAW, June 20.

Sentences of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to ten years were inflicted on 106 German born police at Katooce on charges of plotting to separate Upper Silesia from Poland.

Thirteen were acquitted.

The trial lasted 18 days.—Reuter's Special.

"Girl Pat's" Crew Seek Legal Assistance

GEORGE TOWN, June 20.

The Captain and crew of "Girl Pat" placed their affairs in the hands of a Solicitor.

According to the official police statement, it is reliably learned the Police and Lloyds are not acting against the crew of "Girl Pat" which is being held for underwriters.—Reuter.

DOCK WORKERS GET INCREASED WAGES

LONDON, June 20.

Dock workers have accepted the compromise with an increase in wages of twelve francs daily and are returning to work on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

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Indian News From Here And There

BAN ON PRAJAMANDAL WORKERS

Sirdar Patel To Be Consulted

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 19.

Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel is going to-morrow to Ahmedabad to see Sardar Vallabhbhai to acquaint him with the details regarding the prohibition orders on three Praja Mandal workers. It drizzled all yesterday and heavy showers fell to-day noon.

Local newspapers commend the services of "Chronicle" for fighting the Matriculation "massacre". Efforts are in progress for voicing a protest here.

STATE RAILWAY STATISTICS

Expenses Increase And Earnings Decline

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

A significant feature of the latest statistics detailing the working expenses of the state-owned Railways is that, despite the urgent need for economy and instructions issued from time to time to curtail the expenses they have gone invariably up. For the first month of the current Financial Year, figures for which are available, an increase in the working expenses has been noticeable in the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of two lakhs, the B. B. C. I. one lakh, the East Indian one lakh, the Great Indian Peninsular one lakh, the Madras and Southern Mahratta three lakhs, the North Western four lakhs and the South Indian three lakhs.

The only railways which have shown decreased expenses are the Assam-Bengal one lakh, the East Bengal one lakh and the Tirhoot and Lucknow Bareilly one lakh.

On the other hand, the railway earnings which showed increase during April have again been falling off during May, so that the margin over fifty lakhs during April have gone down again to thirty-four lakhs in May. Incidentally, the figures for April and May demonstrate intimate connection between India's export trade and railway earnings, which went up considerably, when export trade in April rose by three crores from average level and presumably came down in May when exports fell off compared with April Figures for May trade not yet available.

Protest Against Matric Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA. (By Mail.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held on the 14th instant in the Municipal Hall to protest against the recent matriculation examination. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz M.L.C., presided.

Dr. Kirtane proposed that the meeting expressed their keen disappointment and disapproval of the decreasing percentages of the matriculation examination during recent years and the meeting sought to bring to the notice of the University the lowest percentage of passes at Dhulia Centre, which is 17.6. Last year the percentage was 52 and in view of this fact, enquiries should be made into the causes, and amend the result. The proposition was supported by many speakers and it was adopted.

SOMETHING WRONG.

Mr. Bhat moved that, in the opinion of the meeting, there was something wrong in the method of examination and requested the Bombay University to make enquiries and consider favourably the cases of those students who have failed by a few marks and to declare a supplementary result as was done in 1914. The meeting also suggested that a secondary supplementary examination should be held in April 1937, and requested the University to suggest the examiners, not to show extra-strictness at future examinations. The meeting also requested the University to issue a public statement about the recent result of the Matriculation examination.

Mr. Shaikh, the Chairman of the meeting, in his speech strongly advocated that the results of this examination should be fair, as is being done in other universities and pleaded for co-ordination of the systems of teaching and examination. The University got a large income from this examination and it should see that this examination should be conducted on proper basis.

AMELIORATION OF GUJARAT WOMEN

Programme Arranged For Bettering Their Living Conditions

(From A Correspondent.)

The main features of the constitution for a central organizing institution for women in Gujarat have already been outlined by the Stree Sangathan Yojana Samiti, appointed by the G. P. C. C.

The Yojana Samiti has prepared a scheme of immediate programme, as a preliminary to fix up the general line of work, as soon as the proposed constitution is ratified after due consideration. A brief description of the programme is given below so that women might join it and other sympathisers be induced to extend their co-operation:

(1) To enlist women as members of the Congress and to awaken their interest in the Congress election activities.

Home Industries

(2) To conduct an inquiry into the conditions of home industries. Here, the intention is to find out industries in which women work and how much they generally earn and also to ascertain the proportion of women who eke out an existence for themselves as also of those who merely supplement their slender family means.

(3) To find out possibilities whether the existing organizations for women in Gujarat would adapt their working to the aims and objects of the proposed central organization.

(4) To collect information about women from the reports and statements of public bodies working for the amelioration of women, with a view to grasp their real condition and to help them out of social straits.

Condition Of Women

(5) To gather facts and opinions of maternity homes and hospitals, dispensaries, physicians, etc., in order to be enlightened about the physical and hygienic condition of women.

Circular letters have already been prepared to carry on inquiries into their social and physical conditions.

The Yojana Samiti has been in possession of information that after the passing of the bill, "Providing protection to women during the maternity period," the employers have adapted a policy of relieving women, on the plea of rationalization. An inquiry will be made into the matter.

A sub-committee has been appointed to provide for immediate expanses, in collaboration with others.

For the present, the Samiti has undertaken as an immediate item of programme, the work of enlisting Congress members, and that of getting Voters application forms regarding provincial legislature.

For the success of this scheme, the Samiti requests the public to supply it with all information and to give its best co-operation in carrying through its immediate programme.

A.I.C.C. MEMBERS FROM DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT. (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee was held here on Sunday last in the Congress Office with Mr. Laxminarain in the Chair.

A condolence resolutions on the sad demise of Dr. M. A. Ansari and Mr. Tayebji were adopted.

The following persons were then elected as members of the A. I. C. C.:—

Shrimati Parwati Devi and Mr. B. Norsimham (Delhi), Mr. Alga Rai Shastri (Meerut) and Mr. Keshar Gupta (Muzaffarnagar).

AGRARIAN WEEK

The Committee further decided to observe an Agrarian Week in the Province during which all Congress workers will proceed to villages on foot to enroll Congress members, organise Congress Committees, and collect material required by the mass contact bulletin issued by the A I C C.

NEXT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The invitation at Hapur Tehsil Congress Committee to hold the next Provincial Political Conference at Hapur has accepted. The actual dates for holding the Conference be fixed by the Hapur Committee.

The following were then elected as members of the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee:—

Messrs Ratan Prakash Gupta, Sarju Pershad, Shrimatis Dropdi Devi and Meme Bai, Soti Brahm Saroop, Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., P Gauri Shanker, Mr. Kailash Prakash, Mr. Vidhyia Ratan, Mahashe Tearey Lal, P Alju Rai.

FRUIT GROWING TO RESCUE OF JOBLESS

Good Future Before U. P. Training Centre

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

For giving practical shape to scheme for removing unemployment of educated youths the Allahabad Fruit-Growers' Association is making vigorous efforts. They are conducting short classes for training youths in Fruit Preservation and Canning, whereby they may easily earn their living. The Association is meeting with encouraging response and the youths from the entire province are attending these classes. Many who have completed the course are setting up their own business.

Recently the association submitted a memorial to the U. P. Government through Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for a grant from the Government. It is understood that the Government is making inquiries from local authorities regarding the genuineness and utility of the Association's work. Sir Tej is taking considerable interest as the scheme is likely to help in particularly removing unemployment.

Poona Protests Against "Matric Massacre"

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 20

A mass meeting of Poona students and Guardians held, to-day protested against Matriculation massacre

Dr. Khar presided. The meeting was attended by over 5,000.

Bijapur Matric Students Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, June 19.

Local Matriculation students met to protest against the low percentage of the result. A resolution urging the University to raise the percentage-level to the average of the last five years was passed.

BARODA STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST "MATRIC MASSACRE"

Govt. School Headmaster Suggests Deputation To Chancellor

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 20.

Following the agitation of "Bombay Chronicle" and the successful demonstration of Bombay Students, as previously reported by me, for the first time in the history of Baroda Students met in large numbers at Brahmin Sabha Hall to-day evening to protest against the "Matric Slaughter." Shrimati Shardaben Mehta presided. Amongst those present was Mr. Gupte, Headmaster of Baroda Government High School, and as other teachers were absent everybody was applauding his courage to represent the just cause of the students.

STUDENTS DEMANDS.

A vigorous attack on the present system of examination was launched by various speakers who urged all to take a humane view of the whole situation. The meeting passed a resolution urging (1) No examination fees for failed students who appear in October examination. (2) To hold another examination in March on the old carriculum, (3) The results of the last matric examination should be brought up at least to the average of last five years, which is about 44 per cent. (4) to instruct authorities not to approve of foreign examinations and (5) to institute an inquiry for overhauling the present constitution of the Senate. The meeting was also of the opinion that the names of examiners should be published.

ORGANISE.

While taking the presidential chair Shrimati Sardaben Mehta described this matric massacre as a sign of India's subjection and urged a radical change in the present system to meet the demands of the people.

Dr. Sumant Mehta urged students to hold strong demonstrations for dinning into ears of all their protest and exhorted them to organise and unite for fighting for their just rights. He hoped that the teachers and guardians would now take increasing, as well as intelligent, interest in the student problems.

A PRECEDENT.

Mr. Gupte, who was cheered by all, in a very fighting but well-reasoned speech, urged all to concentrate on only one demand of urging university authorities to declare pass those students who failed in English by 2 or 3 marks. He urged them to approach the Chancellor because the Senators seemed to be unsympathetic. He recounted the incident of 1889 when, because the Sanskrit paper was hard, the University was forced to declare another result in which those who got marks above 15, were declared as successful. He also stated that taking 23 years as the life of an average Indian, the University had wasted the human energy of more than 600 persons when it had failed about 18,000 students (applause).

Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan urged the public of Baroda to take more interest in such important matters.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta, in her concluding speech, described the historic demonstration of the Bombay Students and gave a graphic account of the "tamasha" of the Senate. She commended the discipline observed by Bombay Students.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, and the lecturers of the day the meeting terminated.

TRIBUTES TO SIR M. RAMCHANDRA RAO

Bombay Andhra Mahasabha Condolence

Under the auspices of the Andhra Mahasabha Bombay, a meeting was held at the Mahasabha premises, Dadar to condole the death of Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao. Mr. V. N. Patruni presided.

Mr. Patruni said that the late Sir M. Ramachandra Rao was the only Andhrite who went as a delegate to the Round Table Conference. An eminent lawyer and a great economist, Sir Mocherla, had risen to the high position he occupied by the sheer force of his energy. His greatest achievement was the organisation of Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Credit Banks. The Andhrites in particular were deeply greived at the passing away of Sir M. Ramchandra Rao.

Messrs. K. Varnasi, C. Nageswararao and others also spoke.

TRIBUTE TO HIS SERVICES.

Mention was made of his services as the President of the Ellore Municipality and the Ellore District Board. He had exposed the fraud of various provident companies, leading to several prosecutions and saved the people from being duped. He had worked with the Hon. Ramdas Pantulu in the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks. He had voiced the case for Andhra in the Orissa Boundary Dispute. He had been the spokesman of the states at the Round Table Conference. He had more recently opposed the Inams Act Amendment Bill, led a deputation to the Viceroy, resulting in the dropping of the bill and thus served the Inamdars of Andhra.

The following resolution was unanimously passed, all standing.

"This meeting places on record its deep sense of sorrow, at the sad demise of Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, the distinguished Andhra leader, statesman and publicist."

"Harijan Bride Abduction" Case Judgment

LAHORE, June 18.

Judgment was delivered to-day by S. Abdul Semad Khan, City Magistrate, in what is known as "Harijan Bride Abduction Case". The Magistrate convicted Mahomed Ashaq under section 366 I.P.C. read with 147 I.P.C. and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The other four accused in the case were given benefit of the doubt and acquitted.—United Press.

Sir N. Sarkar For Bombay

SIMLA, June 20

Sir Nripendranath Sarker, Law Member with the Government of India, arrives at Bombay on June 22, by the Frontier Mail from Simla.—United Press.

Amarnath's Deplorable Dismissal

High-handed Decision

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was really shocked to read that Amarnath of the All-India Cricket team has been ordered by the Manager to return to India. There had already been rumours that all was not well with the Indian team and that there are dissensions in the team. And this is its unexpected climax

I think this is the first time that such a "disciplinary measure" has been taken for insolence against the Captain and the Manager. If what Amarnath has said in his defence in an interview to the "Star's" correspondent is true—and it seems to be true—the decision of the Manager is extremely deplorable. It is strange that Amarnath is being sent even when he had admitted his mistake and had agreed not to repeat it in future. And I am curious to know why was the decision 'unalterable.'

Amarnath is alleged to have said that he was indispensable to the team. Yes. He really is; though he should not have said so. But even if he has said it, such a punishment for that offence is too severe. Any sensible man who is interested in sports will feel the greatest sympathy for Amarnath for having incurred the displeasure of one who was only too eager to show what he could do.

Indians' clear win over the Minor Counties had just aroused a hope of a good show in the Tests. But that hope has now been shattered by the dismissal of Amarnath from the Team.

Such a severe punishment for a comparatively smaller offence, naturally gives rise to suspicions as to the real causes that led to it. Was it purely as a disciplinary measure? Or are there any reasons of 'extremely private nature' to account for it? The Nawab of Bhopal should thoroughly investigate into the matter and make it clear to the public as to who is the real offender.

The Manager and the Captain have thus tried to 'teach Amarnath a lesson.' Whether this is a lesson to Amarnath or whether the Selection Committee is to learn a lesson remains to be seen.—Yours, etc.,

HIRA.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I do not quite understand the audacious and high-handed step taken by Major Britain-Jones and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram in sending that great cricketer, Amarnath, back to India. Does anyone mean to suggest that players of Amarnath's repute can tolerate a captain like "Vizzy" whose power is but the power of the purse? the ludicrous idea of sending Amarnath back just when we are on the verge of the first Test match against England will be detested by true lovers of sport in India and abroad. This shows clearly how little India's Captain cares for his country inasmuch as he is willing to do with the services of the best cricketer India has ever produced for the sake of mere personal gain! Is not India's team weak enough that he should try and make it weaker?

The only remedy I should suggest, would be to hold up Amarnath either at Gibraltar or at Port Said and send him back, in fact plead with him to go back to England in time for the Test.—Yours, etc.,

FLABBERGASTED.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Considerable sensation has been caused in India by the news that Amarnath, a member of the All-India team is returning to India.

It was announced in the Press only a fortnight back, "It will not be surprising if we in India hear one fine morning that Amarnath is returning to India." And this news has at last turned out true. Considerable hue and cry has been raised over the captaincy of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram through the Indian papers, but still the authorities in India do not seem to have taken any notice of it, but on the contrary they have been trying to defend "Vizzy" by issuing laudatory statements, and blaming ill luck and unfavourable climate for the successive defeats.

It is my earnest appeal to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, President of the Cricket Control Board, to take immediate steps to handle the situation before it gets out of control because "prevention is better than cure." A band of gallant soldiers has been facing successive defeats on account of bad leadership. Even now it is not too late. The Nawab of Bhopal should send an urgent cable asking "Vizzy" to relinquish the charge of captaincy, and hand it over to C K. Naidu or Wazir Ali. Unless this is done I am afraid the worst might happen and at the conclusion of the programme Indians' visit to England will prove a complete farce.

With the departure of a "star" all-round player as Amarnath the few chances of India's victory in the Test have completely vanished.

I am sure that unless and until the Nawabs and the Maharajas make an exit from the cricket field and make room for the deserving, we cannot expect Indian cricket to reach the highest standard of the world.—Yours, etc.,

KERMALI A. MERCHANT.

Matriculation Slaughter

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Matriculation examination results have caused widespread agitation throughout the Presidency. Recently in Bombay it took to a greater shape. In this case we, in Karnatak quite willingly welcome the suggestions made by the Bombay students to the University. We also like to suggest some of the points to our friends who are struggling for their rights and demands from the University.

(1) If at all there should be any examinations to be held in July or October, the students should be examined only in the subjects in which they have been plucked.

(2) There should be no examination fees for the "Chance" examination.

(3) The Senate should raise the percentage to a liberal limit.—Yours, etc.,

SHRI.

Dharwar, June 17.

Wanted Radical Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The demonstrations made by the students and others of Bombay against the University authorities—though regrettable in normal times—are not quite unjustifiable. At the present time there is a countrywide sympathy for the failed students and the public wrath against the University is as it should be.

In the first place the University has always turned a deaf ear to public criticisms about the conduct of its business, methods of appointing the staff and examiners and above all, the financial side of the question is one that can well put to shame the University Senate.

Three factors must be assumed; either the students are not good enough; or the teachers manufactured for them by the University are not competent enough; or there is something radically wrong with the examining authorities. In any case the University has to thank itself for the feelings of resentment it has aroused and it is high time that its courses constitution and methods of examining underwent a radical change.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. BAXI.

Junagadh, June 17.

Typhoid Fever In Bandra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime back I drew the attention of the public through the press about the prevalence of typhoid fever in Bandra and Suburbs. Up to this time, Bandra Municipality has done nothing tangible in the matter. I recently saw the Bandra Municipality's health report published in the papers. It is of ominous character and does not seem to be analytical or exhaustive. The Bandra Municipality does not seem to register death-rate according to diseases. Hence I think the Bandra city fathers are not in touch with the toll of the typhoid. I know of some cases of haemorrhagic type of typhoid in Bandra, which end fatally. Last year, there were very mild cases of typhoid persisting for three weeks in each case. But now the cases seem to prove fatal. I would suggest that it is high time that the Bandra Municipality had opened some centres to give advice in precautionary methods and wage war against this typhoid menace.—Yours, etc.

"DATTU."

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a place a few miles away from the Bonavia station on the G. I. P. Railway called the "Tiger's Leap." I recently visited this place with some of my friends, but cannot understand why it is named so. Will any of your readers enlighten me on the point and oblige?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Dadar June 15.

Matriculates' Massacre

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much pleased to read your leader in your esteemed paper's issue of 13th instant (Dak Edition). It is a great solace to the students who are the victims of the whims of an English paper Examiner.

The growth of education cannot be achieved by such drastic method. This will retard the progress of education in this Presidency. Thousands of hearts are cursing the examiners and all are discouraged.

The University might have in mind two motives in giving such an abnormally low result. Firstly to improve the standard of English of the students and, secondly, to earn money from the fees.

In case the result be liberal, there will be little response in the supplementary examination in October. About 17,000 students have failed in the May examination. At the most moderate estimate, about 10,000 students will take the chance at the ensuing examination and the University thereby will earn Rs. 150,000 by way of fees only.

Now the best course for the students is to adopt Satyagraha. Not a single student should appear in the October examination unless and until the English paper is re-examined by another reasonable examiner.

Or, if the above proposal is not at all feasible, the candidates who have secured marks in English more than 35 per cent. should be allowed to appear free at the supplementary examination in October.

I hope my suggestion will be approved by the students community and others concerned and I earnestly hope something will be done to open the eyes of the University.—Yours, etc.,

BHANU C. JANI.

Morvi, June 16.

"PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

A public meeting of women residing at Dadar Matunga, Wadala, Antop Hill and Sion will be held at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m., to enrol women voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly constituency.

All women above 21 years of age and who can read and write any language are invited to be present. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and other ladies will address the gathering. A. J. P. or Head Master will be present to issue necessary certificates.

A Meeting of the workers and volunteers of the Perfect Roll centre for Dadar Matunga Sion will be held the same day at 9 p.m., at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga. All those interested in the work are requested to be present.

BRISK ENROLMENT IN MATUNGA

The "Perfect Roll" centre at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall has made a good start, inasmuch as over 400 persons have so far filled in the necessary enrolment forms during the short period of its existence. There is considerable enthusiasm both amongst the workers as well as amongst the residents here. Perhaps from distant Sewri and Sion are also flocking to this centre to seek information. Unfortunately there is an evident lack of enthusiasm amongst women, in spite of the fact that the locality abounds in lady matriculates and graduates.

In view of the lack of response from women and also to provide facilities for them to enrol in large numbers, a meeting of women has been called at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and some other ladies have consented to address the gathering. These ladies will, no doubt, impress upon those present the importance of the franchise and the necessity for prompt enrolment. Women ought to take advantage of the first rights of citizenship conferred on them. A Justice of the Peace or a Head Master will be present at the time to issue the necessary certificate.

"I AM GRATEFUL TO INDIAN PEOPLE"

'Negus' Greets 'Chronicle' Representative

DR. MARTIN GIVES PARTY TO ABYSSINIAN ROYALTIES

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 13.
(By Air Mail).

"The Bombay Chronicle," was signally honoured by the Abyssinian Legation in London. The occasion was the garden party given by Dr. Martin, the Abyssinian Minister in London to meet the Emperor of Abyssinia and the Royal Princess Tsahai who has accompanied His Majesty. I was the only Indian journalist who was invited to meet the Royal personages at 5 Prince's Gate their temporary residence adjoining the Legation.

The guests—over 300—were received by the Emperor and the Princess Royal who were accompanied by the Crown Prince, the Duke of Harar, Ras Kassa, General Makonnen, the tall, handsome commander who led the Abyssinians on the Ogaden front, and M. Herrouy, the Foreign Minister. The Royal party stood under a red and white canopy as each of the guests was presented.

MOLLISONS' OFFER TO "NEGUS."

Each one made a courteous gesture to the Emperor and the Princess and only a few had a warm shake of hands. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Major Attlee, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Mander, Rev. R. T. Morrison of the National Free Church Council, Dowgar Viscountess Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Baker, Mr. Kenneth Williams of the Far and Middle East, Sir Henry Strakosch, Rev. S. D. Bahabha, Major Neil Hunter and Jim and Amy Mollison paid their respect to the Royal personages, followed by Mrs. Vakil, the Parsi lady from Bombay. The Emperor spoke a few words to Major Attlee, as he was introduced by Dr. Martin in Amharic. The leader of the Labour Party could not understand what the Emperor said, though it meant "I am glad to meet you, Major Attlee." The Mollisons were so much impressed by the personalities of the Royal party that after a few exchanges of words they offered their services as pilots to the Emperor of Abyssinia, to fly wherever the Emperor or his family might wish to go.

"GRATEFUL TO INDIANS."

Dr. Martin introduced me to the Emperor as the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" and His Majesty said something in Amharic which I could hardly understand. However, his chat was accompanied by a broad smile and what I guessed from that smile was true. The interpreter told me that His Majesty said "I know India has stood by Abyssinia and I am grateful to the Indian people."

Several organisations presented His Majesty with addresses. The League Against Imperialism in the course of their address presented by Mr Reginald Bridgeman and Mr Ben Bradley assured the Emperor that the masses of the people of Britain "profoundly deplore the circumstances in which your visit is made and they wish to take this the first possible opportunity of assuring your Majesty their solidarity and sympathy with the whole people of Ethiopia whose land has been cruelly invaded and is momentarily occupied by a foreign imperialist conqueror."

Added to the Address was the following passage: "The British people condemn the wanton aggression of the Italian Fascist Government in making war on your people. The object of this Fascist war is plain; it is land robbery and then the enslavement of a free people through the agency of the territorial and administrative framework of what is called the new Italian "Empire in East Africa," which the conquerors are trying to set up. The British people do not uphold the imperialist conquest and they believe that it can be ended by close co-operation between the anti-imperialists in the conquering countries with the masses of the people in the conquered countries, acting both within the framework of the League of Nations and outside it."

The Ethiopian Prayer League took the occasion of His Majesty's visit to London to offer "their deep sympathy with your Majesty and with your family and kingdom in the profound distress and sorrow which has befallen you." The members of the League have set themselves to plead "with the living God that your Majesty may be divinely sustained in and brought victoriously through this present fiery trial. The League has observed with sincere gratitude your Majesty's deep concern for the spiritual welfare of your people in granting every facility for the diffusion of God's Holy word and for furthering the labours of the messengers of our Lord Jesus Christ throughout your Empire."

MISSIONARIES' BLESSINGS.

The Sudan Interior Mission assured the Emperor that "he possessed their fullest confidence and highest esteem. This was due not solely to the wisdom and efficiency of his administration, but to his personal worth and stand for the highest principles of righteousness." In the hour of his trial, the Mission could say that "their esteem has been heightened rather than lessened, and they still rejoice with him in the justice and integrity of his cause. There are things which are more highly esteemed with God than territorial conquests and the Missionaries rejoice that these higher virtues are still preserved in the course which His Majesty has pursued.

BOMBAY MUTUAL

Gratifying Progress

The Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was held on Saturday in the registered office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay. In moving the adoption of the Report the Chairman said:

"Our new business shows a gratifying increase, the total being Rs. 1,26,14,000 as against Rs. 1,56,07,000 for the previous year. The analysis of this business shows that the improvement in Society's business is not restricted to any particular zone of our organisation but is well spread over the entire Indian Peninsula and the Provinces of Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa.

Claims by mortality are very well within our expectation which shows that your Society has kept up its reputation as to careful selection of lives.

It is extremely satisfactory to note that our expense ratio to the total income has gone down by over 4 per cent inspite of the fact that the 2½ per cent rebate on annual premiums came into operation during the last year and a half.

By careful selection of investments we have the average rate of interest earned of 5.57 per cent.

I take this opportunity to thank sincerely all our Chief Agents and Agents for their valuable services and to request them to continue their services with greater enthusiasm and zeal.

"PERFECT-ROLL" CAMPAIGN IN POONA

POONA, June 19

The Poona Congressmen under the able leadership of Mr. Deogirikar, the President of the City Congress Committee, have organised a City-wide Campaign of enrolling thousands of voters during the next fortnight.

A band of nearly hundred workers both men and women have come forward to help the Committee to 'raid' almost every house in the city and fish out all eligible voters who are not included in the provisional lists and try to get them registered. To make the campaign thoroughgoing, the whole city is divided into a number of wards; every day a particular ward is selected for the raid' and again divided into a number of small sections and then a batch of two volunteers, supplied with all the necessary information, goes round and visits almost every house in the section allotted to them.

The new vigorous campaign has begun to bear fruit and hundreds of voters are being enrolled every day. The application forms brought in by the volunteers are being submitted to the District Collector. Nearly two thousand such applications are already accepted by the Authorities and thousands more will will be submitted before the date of expiry which is 10th of July for the City of Poona. Nearly ten thousand voters, atleast it is estimated will be enrolled in the city before the 10th of July.

WATER SCARCITY AT KARACHI

Corporation's Appeal To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, June 19

The Karachi Corporation at a special meeting this evening convened to discuss the water supply problem dicided to request Government to secure on their behalf the services of an expert with utmost expedition.

The Mayor assured the citizens that the Corporation would adopt all measures to preserve the present water supply for domestic purposes but appealed to government bodies and other institutions to take utmost care to economise consumption.

WHY STARVE IN CITIES?

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

Addressing the students of Patidar Mostel this evening Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked them to give up narrow-mindedness and cultivate family brotherhood.

He advised them not to lead a luxurious life and to devote their spare time in educating their illiterate brethren in villages.

In conclusion Sardar Patel asked the students not to hanker after jobs after the conclusion of their studies, but to devote their time and energy in reviving the dying village industries of the country. They must go to villages and take plough in hand rather than starve in cities.—United Press.

London Sports Letter

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

M. C. C. Gives Encouragement To Young Players

THE WIGHTMAN CUP PROSPECTS

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, June 10.
(By Air Mail).

In the next few days we are going to seek all the big sports events in England. Of the many hectic weeks of sports which occur during the year none seems so full of good things as this week. Every kind of sport has something big to offer. Hurlingham, Lord's, Wimbledon. . . these are just a few of the places we will want to visit during the week. And hard on top of them comes Ascot, where an American horse Omaha is threatening to run away with the Gold Cup.

On Saturday we turn to a sporting function more English in character, a Test Trial match at Lord's between teams representing the South and the North. This may not only help England to find a team to play against all-India, but also to form the basis of the English side to tour Australia during the winter in quest of the Ashes. Two potential candidates for the honour of leading the England cricket Eleven against the Indians and the Australians, of course next year, are to take the field at Lord's on Saturday. Mr. Wyatt will lead the North and Mr. Allen will captain the South. Wyatt is the only amateur on the North side. Allen will have four amateurs in his team, including three county captains. The name of Sutcliffe, one of the most successful of England's opening batsmen, is not included. He has been out of form of late. Several of the younger generation of cricketers find a place, notably Gimblett, the Somerset batsman, Fishlock, and Gover, of Surrey, Warburton, of Lancashire, and Copson, of Derbyshire.

ENCOURAGING YOUNG PLAYERS.

Talking of the younger generation, I notice that the county cricket clubs nowadays start their professionals much younger than they used to do. They argue, very sensibly, that if a boy comes to them at 15 they can tell in a couple of seasons whether he has the capacity to reach first-class standard. If there is a sporting chance he is kept on. If not, he is advised to take up another career, while he is still young enough to do so. I also find that the M.C.C. is alive to the importance of encouraging the young players. Every Thursday and Friday evening during the terms nets on the practice ground are set aside for the coaching of boys from the local elementary schools. The younger members of the staff look after them. Compton, of Middlesex, (who is to play in the Test trial match on Saturday), is the latest member of the Lord's ground-staff to make good in first-class cricket. It was only last summer that he was "taken off the roller," in the Lord's phrase, and given his chance in a county second eleven match.

WIGHTMAN CUP.

On Friday (June 12) there starts at Wimbledon the contest for this year's Wightman Cup between the women of Great Britain and the United States. Strange how these two nations come into sporting conflict in the next few days. . . Hurlingham, Wimbledon and Ascot. On the eve of the tournament, Miss Helen Jacobs, the best woman tennis player who has never won the Wimbledon championship, has some novel ideas on the game. One of the most striking of these, advanced in her book, "Improve Your Tennis" (Methuen and Co., 2s. 6d.) is that hearing is almost as important as sight. She says, "When your opponent hits the ball you hear the impact of the ball on your racket, followed by two other sounds—the bounce of the ball and the impact of the ball on your racket. "By attuning your ear to these sounds you increase your sense of anticipation, follow the ball more carefully, improve your position play, and have less difficulty in hitting an early ball." This is indeed a novel theory, but there must be something in it when Miss Jacobs stresses it, as she does. For, all of us know that she is such a keen student of tennis.

The stage is all set, as they say, for to-day's (Wednesday, June 10) Westchester Cup polo match, the first of three between Great Britain and the U. S. A. There is a great disappointment, however, by the news that Rao Raja Hanut Singh will be unable to play for England. He injured the ligaments of his shoulder when his pony slipped up and fell in a trial game at Ranleigh on last Wednesday. Captain H. Guinness will replace Hanut Singh this afternoon, and it is hoped that the Indian will be well enough to play in the subsequent matches.

UNIMPRESSIVE DISPLAY.

England's display at Ranleigh has not been quite impressive. The other day experiments were made with the team. Hanut Singh played one, Hughes two, and Balding three. It is difficult to see why. It is true that the English team is a team of two's and three's trying to fit into other places. Unkind people therefore even say the result is sixes and sevens, though this would not be fair. But Hanut Singh is obviously the best No. 3 on the side and Hughes was beginning to shape as a No. 1.

CHOLERA STILL RAMPANT

Dharwar And Sholapur Show High Rates Of Increase

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 13:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 301 attacks and 123 deaths against 243 attacks and 102 deaths in the previous week. Dharwar district reported 114 attacks and 48 deaths against 23-8 in the previous week; Sholapur 83-30 against 9-6; Satara 74-27 against 176-70; Belgaum 29-8 against 27-14 and Kanara 1-0 against nil.

Pandharpur town had 4 cases of cholera during the week as against 5-4 in the previous week.

No case of plague was reported from any part of the presidency during the week.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Ratnagiri district 61 attacks and 8 deaths; Dharwar 27-3 Sholapur 27-3; Belgaum 22-4; Thana 22-2; Kolaba 19-3; Bijapur 14-1; East Khandesh 13-4; Kanara 12-6, Bombay Suburban 11-2; Satara 9-0; West Khandesh 8-0; Surat 8-0; Ahmednagar 7-1; Nasik 7-1; Poona 2-0; Ahmedabad 1-1; Broach 1-0; Panch Mahals 1-0 and Bombay City 22-12. Total 294 attacks and 51 deaths against 215-41 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Seven attacks and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 4 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported one attack only and Bombay City 6-2.

One attack and 4 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

Mr. R. P. Dhargalkar To Buy Aeroplanes For Maharaja Of Mayurbhaj

Mr. R. P. Dargalkar, the Indian airman and instructor of the Bengal Flying Club, sailed from Bombay for England by the S.S. 'Narkunda' on Saturday. It is understood that he is going to England to purchase two aeroplanes for the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj After a couple of months stay in England he will fly back to India in one of the machines purchased for the Maharaja.

Governor Of Madras Goes To England

Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and Lady Marjorie Erskine sailed from Bombay for England on leave by the P. and O. mail steamer, "Narkunda" on Saturday.

Among others who sailed by the 'Narkunda' were Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay, Prince Fatehsinhji of Limbdi and Mr. D. R. Puri, the Punjab cricketer.

'QUAKE SHOCK IN BENGAL TOWNS

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Reports from the interior state that an earthquake shock of severe intensity was experienced last night at about 9 o'clock at Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri and several other places in northern and eastern Bengal.—United Press.

BAN ON STUDENT WITHDRAWN

GOPALGANJ, June 18.

The notice under Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act which was served upon Ajit Kumar Dutt, a student of the local Mission Schools, by the District Magistrate of Faridpur, has been withdrawn.—United Press.

Distillery Find

MOGA, June 18.

A big distillery was seized by the Excise Sub-Inspector and other excise officials. A woman and two men were arrested. It is stated that illicit liquor was distilled by the accused in broad day light and on a large scale.—United Press.

Rent-Payers Given Facility For Enrolment

Congress Secretary Explains Implication Of New Govt. Notification

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Provisional Election Advisory Committee, writes:

It is less than a fortnight more and the provisional roll of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be closed for the City of Bombay. No doubt there have been many difficulties in the way of enrolment, nevertheless, the progress so far made has not been unsatisfactory.

I have once again to appeal to hundreds of educated young workers in the city to enlist themselves as volunteers for this great task which it is their duty to fulfil before it is too late. It is possible for a very large number of young men and women to devote at least a couple of hours every day for this work. The enlistment of voters has been facilitated by numerous forms which B.P.C.C. has printed and kept ready at the Congress House.

Rent Bills

Almost the insuperable difficulty in the way of enrolment was the insistence of the registering officers on the production of rental receipts for the period between April 1934 and March 1935. Congress organisations all over the presidency had vigorously protested against this unreasonable demand on the part of Government. If this demand was insisted upon, I am afraid, the enrolment campaign would have almost come to a stand-still.

The Government, however, seem to have modified their attitude in this respect. The latest communication received from Government clearly states that if the rent receipts are not forthcoming, there is no objection to his (registering officer) accepting any other proof of residence, whether oral or documentary." Instructions have been issued to the registering officers making it quite clear that "proof of any sort may be accepted and if the registering authority is satisfied that the person has the necessary residential qualification his name should be entered in the roll.

I hope these instructions from Government will facilitate the work of enrolment and the registering officers will not hereafter insist on the production of rental receipts in cases where these are not obtainable.

FIGHT AMONG PATHANS IN SUBURBS

Injured Man Succumbs To Injury

(From A Correspondent).
ANDHERI: Saturday.

A furore such as has rarely been witnessed in the Suburbs of Bombay, was created amongst the Pathans of Andheri, Jogeshwari and Goregaon yesterday, following a terrible fight between Pathans at Goregaon, as a result of which, one man was killed and several others injured.

The injured were rushed to the Sir Nasserwanji Wadia Charitable Hospital at Andheri, where one of them succumbed to his injuries, one is detained for treatment with severe injuries and the rest were discharged after treatment.

The trouble, it appears, arose as a sequence to rivalry existing between two parties of Pathans over a woman, but the immediate cause of the scuffle is still not known.

The Andheri Police, who are making vigorous inquiries into the matter, have arrested five Pathans, who are suspected to be involved in the affray.

Public Consternation

Peru Baug in Goregaon, a quiet little suburb of Bombay, was the scene of the affray.

Hardly had the day set in when the residents of the suburb were thrown into consternation at the news that a severe scuffle had taken place between some Pathans.

People ran hither and thither shouting for Police. Some cool-headed pedestrians stopped a bus and immediately removed the injured to the Andheri Hospital.

Nobody, however, seemed to have any idea as to how the fight started and what was its cause.

Inquiries made reveal that the cause of the trouble was a young Muslim woman, about 25 years old

About a year ago, it is stated, her husband died and since then she had been living in Peru Baug with Badham Khan, one of the arrested suspects.

Badham Khan, however, was not the only man who wanted to keep the widow. Some other Pathans, report says, had also their eye on her and a keen rivalry existed.

Dozen Combatants

Things went on like this for nearly a year when matters came to a head and yesterday at 6 o'clock in the morning, there was a fight. Nearly a dozen Pathans, armed with sticks and other more deadly weapons took part in the scuffle..

In the affray Zherulla Khan, brother-in-law of the young widow, received a serious stab wound in his stomach, which later proved fatal. He had also received wound on the scalp, which was probably caused by an axe.

While the injured men were being removed to the Hospital, the Andheri Police rushed to the scene and arrested five Pathans. The police, however, were unable to lay their hands on either the knife (or knives) which gave the fatal blow or the axe believed to have been used in the scuffle.

The arrested Pathans: Badham Khan, Gulam Mahomed, Mubarus Khan, Rasool Khan and Maner Khan, were put up before the Bandra Magistrate to-day and remanded to custody for a week to enable the police to make further investigation.

Sub-Inspector W. R. Mangori of the Andheri Station, is in charge of the investigations.

ENROLMENT DIFFICULTIES

Extension Of Registration Date Urged

The Secretary of the "G" Ward Congress Committee writes;

Our work is hampered owing to the following difficulties in the way of enrolment:—

The period of enrolling the voters is too short as the enrolment closes on 3rd July 1936.

About 30,000 voters appear on the roll for the Municipal "G" Ward an area with a population of a lac and 75 thousands.

During the work of enrolling the maximum number of voters, it is observed that not an insignificant number still remains to be enrolled. About 15,000 could be added to the roll. It is obvious enough that no adequate arrangement were made by the Government to enrol even that little fraction of the population which has been enfranchised under the new Act.

"G" Ward is predominantly a labour area. Thousands of workers though enfranchised are not on the roll and moreover being illiterate and ignorant happen to be terribly indifferent to get themselves enrolled. In the whole area there are very few premises where residence can be secured at less than Rs. 60 annual rental value.

There is huge number from the depressed classes who on account of their being literate are eligible for voting. This section is still to be approached.

A close examination reveals an utter disregard on the part of the administration to the large section of enfranchised women and this presents one of the most difficult jobs to be executed.

Under these circumstances it is well nigh impossible to enrol the maximum number of the enfranchised and to close the enrolment of July 3rd will almost be tantamount to a denial of an elementary right even to that small section which is supposed to habe got it under the New Government of India Act.

We, therefore, demand of the Government that the period for enrolment be extended at least by a month more.

MONSOON NOT YET FOR CITY

After Three Hours' Raining Bombay Sky Clears Up On Sunday

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was a heavy downpour of rain this morning in the city and the suburbs, but weather experts consider it insignificant as far as the setting in of the monsoon is concerned. It rained for nearly three hours in the early morning but the sky became clear in the afternoon and the atmosphere was sultry and stuffy.

Some more time has to elapse before the monsoon can be said to be in full swing in the city.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day the total rainfall registered was 22 cents at Colaba, 23 cents in the Fort area, 75 cents in Byculla.

The maximum temperature for the same period was 88.5 degrees, two degrees above normal and the minimum temperature was 76 degrees a degree below normal.

Total amount of rainfall since June 1, was 7.58 inches registered at Colaba Observatory. 6.61 inches at St. George's Hospital and 7.37 inches at J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

B. P. REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Further Appointments To Indian Football League 1936

The Hon. Secretary, B. P. Referees' Association, writes:

Wednesday, 24th June, 3-30 p.m.: Bengal Club vs. Mahim Sports Mr. P. A. Lewis.

Saturday, 27th June: 4-40 p.m.: Goan United vs. Bhoiwada Cross, Mr. F. D. Chowdhury.

Saturday, 27th June 5-30 p.m.: Rainbow F. C. vs. D. L. I. Followers, Mr. U. C. Dutt.

Sunday, 28th June, 4-40 p.m.: Bengal Club vs. King's Circle, Mr. H. P. Kennedy.

Sunday, 5-50 p.m.: G. S. M. College vs. Mahim Sports, Mr. W. E. Rispin.

Harwood League For Week Ending June 28

DIVISION I.

Monday, 22nd June 5-45 p.m.: 3rd Fied Bde. vs. Bombay City; Mr. E. Wilson; Mr. H. P. Kennedy, Mr. W. Ridley.

Tuesday, 23rd June, 5-45 p.m.: R. A. Colaba vs. Bombay Gym.; Mr. J. B. Hudson; Mr. C. Goldthorp, Mr M. C. Kotian.

Wednesday, 24th June, 5-45 p.m. Durhams vs. Bombay City, Mr. W. J. Harris; Mr. T. W. Paine, Mr. K. M. Kunder.

Thursday, 25th June, 5-45 p.m.: Somersets vs. Transit Sect., Mr. C. Shaw; Mr. F. L. Birtchnell, Mr. C. Gupta.

Friday, 26th June, 5-45 p.m., Durhams vs. Bombay Gym., Mr. T. W. Paine; Mr. S. Lingham, Mr. A. Eagle.

Saturday, 27th June, 5-45 p.m.: Somersets vs. R. A. Colaba, Mr. W. Bradley; Mr. L. Hibbert, Mr. F. H. Terry.

DIVISION II.

Sunday, 21st June, 4-30 p.m.: Cooperage, B.E.S.T. vs. Times of India, Mr. S. A. Ranganatham.

Sunday, 21st June, 5-45 p.m., Cooperage, Y.M.C.A. vs. G.I.P. Rly., Mr. W. Cobbett.

Monday, 22nd June, 5-45 p.m.: I.F.L., B.B. & C.I. Rly. vs. Telephone Co, Mr. P. A. Lewis.

Monday 22nd June, 5-45 p.m.: G.I.P., City Police vs. Texaco, Mr. A. Eagle.

Tuesday, 23rd June, 5-45 p.m.: I.F.L., Y.M.C.A. vs. B E S T, Mr. S A Ranganatham.

Tuesday, 23rd June 5-45 p.m.: G.I.P., G I P Rly. vs. Transit Sect., Mr. N. L. Banerjee.

Wednesday, 24th June, 5-45 p.m. G.I.P., Durhams "B" vs. Times of India, Mr. F. H. Terry.

Thursday, 25th June, 5-45 p.m.: I.F.L., Transit Sect. vs. B.E.S.T., Mr. W. Bradley.

Thursday, June 25, 5-45 p.m.: G.I.P., B.B. & C.I. Rly. vs. Y M C A, Mr. W. E. Rispin.

Friday, 26th June, 5-45 p.m.: I.F.L., G.I.P. Rly. vs. Telephone Coy., Mr. W. Cobbett.

Sunday, 28th June, 4-30 p.m.: Cooperage, Transit Sect. vs. City Police, Mr. S. Lingham, Mr. D. M. Kunder. Mr. K. M. Kunder.

Sunday, 28th June, 5-45 p.m., Cooperage, Durhams "B" vs. Y.M.C.A., Mr. U. C. Dutt, Mr. W. Sullivan, Mr. M. C. Kotian

Dr. Khambatta Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 20

The death is announced of Khan Bahadur Dr. Kershaw Khambatta, Medical officer, Poona City Municipality.

Forty-Hour Week Against Workers' Interests!

Sir Homi Mehta Argues Before International Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"We are absolutely positive that it would be against the interest of the labourers to reduce the time to 40 hours. By reducing the time they will produce a lesser quantity of finished goods. The employers will not be able to pay them more or even keep up the standard of living by paying an equal amount of money for the lower production. Thirdly a lesser quantity of raw material will be consumed in the mills, and therefore the men producing a smaller amount of cotton cloth will have to sell it at a much lower price, and that will adversely affect the whole agricultural population; and you must remember that the population of India consists as to 90 per cent. of agricultural labourers."

Thus declared Sir Homi Mehta, Indian Employers' Delegate opposing the Draft Convention to reduce hours of work to 40 in the course of his speech at the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva during the debate in the plenary session of the Conference.

WHY INCREASED WAGES?

Referring to the question of increase in wages, Sir Homi said:—

"Those who are working in the factories in India get wages twice or three times greater than those who are working in the fields. If these are the conditions, why should there be any increase in their wages? That I cannot understand."

In supporting his contentions, in other words in opposing the 40-hour Week and increase in wages, Sir Homi dwelt at length on the conditions prevailing in India and made an attempt to show that the climatical, political, agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions in India would not favour these two demands of the workers.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

"The conditions in India," said Sir Homi Mehta, "are quite different from those which prevail over here on the western side of Europe. The industry is far better organised in this part of the world, in asmuch as in a given cotton mill of, say, 30,000 spindles and 500 looms—if the western countries employ about 300 people we employ as many as 1,200 people for the same number of spindles and looms—that is to say, we are working under such a disadvantage that our ratio is one to four. You will ask why this is so. The only reason is that our climatic conditions are such that no man can attend to a machine for more than an hour or an hour and a half at the utmost. Our temperature during the hot months of the year is somewhere about 110 degrees rising to 120 degrees in the mill shed. Even with all the arrangements nothing can be done to bring it lower than about 100 degrees and when that is done what happens? The humidity increases to about 95 or even 100 per cent. Under such conditions no man can work long and that being so, though we are working 54 hours a week—i.e. nine hours a day—the actual work put in by the labourers or the workmen is no more than about six hours in total, because at the end of every one and a half or two hours the workmen goes out into the fresh air to smoke or otherwise while away the time."

"Now," continued Sir Homi, "if we were to adopt, according to the Recommendation of this Conference, a forty-hour week, what would happen? Well, there is no man in India who can work on a machine and give it proper attention for even four hours consecutively. The workers have the habit of going out and they will go out, and therefore the week, instead of being forty hours, would come to somewhere about thirty-three hours or at the utmost thirty-six."

TOO MANY HOLIDAYS!

Referring to the question of population and the different communities and their holidays, Sir Homi said:—

"Two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the Mahomedans comprise one-third of the population, and the British, the Parsees and the Native Christians are almost negligible in numbers, they are just a drop in the ocean. That being so, the holidays are several times more numerous than they are in the western countries. The Hindus have their New Year holiday, they have their holiday like Whitsuntide or Easter for religious rites, and they go out. When they go out all the mills have to be stopped because we cannot work with only one-third of the workers inside the mills. Then too come the Mahomedan holidays, then the Christian holidays, the Parsee holidays and so forth. That will further reduce the capacity of the workers to earn money.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE.

"India is producing all the cotton which is required for manufacture in its own country, and, moreover, it ships to other parts of the world, like Japan and Great Britain and to the Continent about a third, or more than a third, of the quantity of cotton produced. In spite of that, on account of the reasons stated above, we cannot compete and sell our goods at a profit in our own country. Supposing the price of cotton is 5d. a lb. to-day, Japan sends out finished goods at 5d. a lb., buying cotton at 5d. from Bombay. When I say that, you will begin to see that we doubt very much how this can be done. You cannot wave a magic wand and turn cotton into cloth without spending anything; but if it is so, and I will explain to you how it is so.

"The cotton, which may be at 4d. a lb. goes to Japan. The exchange being against them, it will cost them about 5½d. but it will cost in Indian mills the same price as the Japanese are paying. Japan claims that she can manufacture cloth at 4½d. per pound. India cannot produce at less than 6d. a pound, so that Japan has an advantage of 1½d., which wipes out the extra they had to pay on the rate of exchange. On finished goods out to India and back they get the advantage of 37½ per cent. on cotton and what they have paid on their labour. Therefore the cost comes again to nearly 40 per cent. less than the original price paid, and therefore it comes off the price of the cotton."

MILL INDUSTRY SCRAPPED.

"We cannot work against such factors as those which exist at the present time in the world. If the textile industry in India, though it is in its infancy, were prospering, what is the object of opposing the adoption of the forty-hour week? In that case there would have been no objection, but you will be surprised to hear that in the last three or four years the mill industry has been simply scrapped. Very nearly 6,000,000 spindles and about twenty to thirty thousand looms have been scrapped, because the industry is in such a bad way. Therefore, naturally, the employers will not be able to do anything similar for a lesser production."

Concluding Sir Homi Mehta said:—

"You recommend that the wages should be kept at the same level as far as possible, so as to give the same living standard. If the standard of living is to be maintained, the wages must be paid for lesser production, and under such conditions no employer could do that, so that it would go far more against the interests of the workers than against those of the employers."—United Press.

Pandit Fatehchand K. Lalan (garlanded) sailed by Saturday's mail boat to attend the World Fellowship of Faiths Congress in London next month as the representative of Jainism.

Mr. Shishirchandra Mehta B.A. (Hons.), son of Mr. Manant K. Mehta (Advocate) is proceeding to Nairobi on Wednesday, 24th inst. by the S.S. Tairea, to join the branch of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. there. Young Mr. Mehta had a bright career at St. Xavier's College.

A.I.C.C. Bulletin

STEEL-FRAME EAT UP ENTIRE BUDGET

"Indian Opinion" On Rigid & Imperialistic Conditions Of Economy

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

"It will be idle to compare Indian death rate of 29 per thousand with that of Western European States which have fallen so low as 12 per thousand or less than half of that of India. These figures do not quite tell the story unless one remembers the devitalising effect of illness when it does not cause death. Apart from backward social conditions, inadequate nutrition and lack of proper medical facilities, are two main reasons of India's deficient health. Government's expenditure on public health in British India works out at 3 1|2 pence (English money)—a ridiculously low figure compared with the Government of any country in Europe".

Thus says "Indian Opinion" fortnightly bulletin issued to-day by Dr. Ram Mohan Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. Referring to the rigid and imperialistic conditions of economy of British Administration in India under the coming Reforms, the bulletin observes:

"The revenue of the State, therefore, may not increase. Expenditure on defence services, the steel frame work will, however, continue to eat up practically the entire budget. In logic of things the Indian Government may not adopt effective or in other words radical measures and equally logically, laws of economic development will help Indian people to smash the new Act and Provincial Autonomy".

The Bulletin also deals with the U.P. Political Conference at Unao Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee regarding the holding of the coming Congress session in Khiroda village, the Presidential tours, and Mahatma Gandhi's social and cultural uplift work in Bangalore, coming South African Delegation's visit of courtesy and goodwill to India, Central and Provincial Legislative matters and Government's measures taken to hamper the "Perfect Roll" and all activities regarding the Congress Peasants Enquiry Committees.

The Bulletin finally refers to the Viceroy's "big rural uplift drive" by recommending to Provincial Governors the adoption of measures for improved cattle breeding and superior fodder supply.—United Press.

"A Rare Servant Of Humanity"

TYEBJI'S ISLAM HAD ROOM FOR ALL GREAT RELIGIONS, SAYS MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi writing in the latest issue of "Harijan" on the G. O. M. of Gujarat says:—

It was in 1915 I first met Shri Abbas Tyebji. Wherever I have gone and there has been a Tyebji, he or she has made it a point to come to me as if I was a member of that great and numerous family. I do not know what the binding tie specially was, except perhaps that the distinguished judge to whom the family owe their fame had befriended me in 1890 when I had come to India from South Africa as an utterly unknown man, possibly an adventurer as some had thought. Not so however thought Buddrudin Tyebji and several others I can name.

But I must come back to Abbas Mian of Baroda. As we embraced each other and I looked into his face, it reminded me of the late Justice Buddrudin. That meeting laid the foundation of a life-long friendship. I found in him not merely a friend of Harijans, he was himself one. When at Godhra long ago I had, to the surprise of my audience, invited them to have an anti-untouchability conference in the evening at the untouchable quarters, Abbas Mian was there taking as lively an interest in the Harijans as any staunch Hindu. Yet he was no ordinary Mussalman. He had given lavishly to the cause of Islam and was supporting several Islamic institutions. And yet he had never any designs upon Harijans. His Islam had room for all the great religions of the earth. Hence he looked at the anti-untouchability campaign with the fervour of a Hindu. And I know that he retained that fervour to the end of his time on this earth.

The fact is he never took up anything half-heartedly. There were no mental reservations about Abbas Tyebji. At a moment's notice he answered the call of the Punjab. At his age and for one who had never known hardships of life it was no joke to suffer imprisonments. But his faith conquered every obstacle. He put to shame many a young man by his ability to live with an infectious smile the simple life of the Kheda peasant, to share their simple food, travel in all seasons in their rude carts. I have never known him complain about inconveniences which could have been avoided. "His was not to reason why, his was to do and die." He who had once the power as Chief Judge of imposing the death penalty and exacting obedience showed an amazing capacity for submitting unquestioningly to discipline. He was a rare servant of humanity. He was a servant of India because he was a servant of humanity. He believed in God as Daridra Narayan. He believed that God was to be found in the humblest cottages and among the despised of the earth. Abbas Mian is not dead, though his body rests in the grave His life is an inspiration for us all.

SECURE POLITICAL FREEDOM FIRST

Debates Over Socialism, Merely Of Academical Interest Says "C. R."

MADRAS, June 19.

When asked by a representative of the "United Press" whether Socialism would produce any split in the Congress, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar in an exclusive interview to the "United Press" said:

"We should not venture on any prophecies in politics. Sometimes the unexpected happens. But seeing that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has made it perfectly clear that Socialism cannot be achieved until we have first secured political independence, if Congressmen in general as well as leaders remember this truth, we need not fear that there would be any split over Socialism.

IRRELEVANT.

The merits of Socialism apart, the issue is irrelevant so long as it is admitted that full political independence in a real sense should be achieved before and is a condition precedent to any reconstruction of society. I object to this irrelevant issue being pushed to the front as it being done. The British, perhaps, hope for a quarrel among Congressmen over this. But we hope to disappoint them.

FREEDOM FIRST.

"When India shall have achieved freedom and strength to rebuild its economic life, people will then decide what form the national economic structure should take. It will depend upon the conditions prevailing then. No commitments can be made now, nor can anyone guarantee fulfilment of a promise made now, either for the nationalisation of production or for the retention of private property of capitalism. We are far away from the time when we can think of making such programmes.

OF ACADEMICAL INTEREST.

"When we feel that even the acceptance of office in a provincial Government is a premature question how much more premature is it to consider whether a national Government of India should introduce Socialism. Socialism Cannot be organised except through the State, which means we should first hold power over all the State forces. Debates over Socialism now are merely of academical interest, when Britain holds its power tight over India."—United Press.

"APPOINT INDIANS AS SECRETARIES"

Chintamani Censures U. P. Govt.: Resolution Carried

NAINI TAL, (By Mail).

Several non-official resolutions were discussed in the U. P. Legislative Council to-day, the most important being Mr. C. Y. Chintamanions in which the man-in-the-street could invest.

Meantime he would ask Banque de France for credit which would not be used if the public subscribed to the "Baby Bonds".—Reuter.

mani's recommending to the Government to appoint one half Indian officers to the posts of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries.

In moving the resolution Mr. Chintamani said that there was an increase in the number of Indian officers appointed as Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries but afterwards the progress had been reversed. He censured the Government for the attitude taken by them from time to time towards this subject.

Hon'ble J. M. Clay said that he would not oppose the resolution as the result of the debate was a foregone conclusion. He said that suitable Indian officers were always appointed, but strongly deprecated the insistence on the posts at the headquarters of the Government. He wanted to see young Civil Service Officers to become capable District Officers and added that it would be a bad day for U. P. and India if it was not their key-note.

The resolution was unanimously carried.—United Press.

CHOLERA MENACE AT PANDHARPUR

Warning To Visitors At Ashadhi Fair

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay intimates the likelihood of several cases of cholera occurring during the coming Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur, chiefly because the town continues to report cases of cholera and also because of an increase of such cases in the surrounding villages. The public are therefore, advised if possible to avoid visiting the Fair this year or at any rate not to do so without being inoculated. There is a possibility of admission to the town being refused to persons who cannot produce a certificate of recent inoculation.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest, it just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

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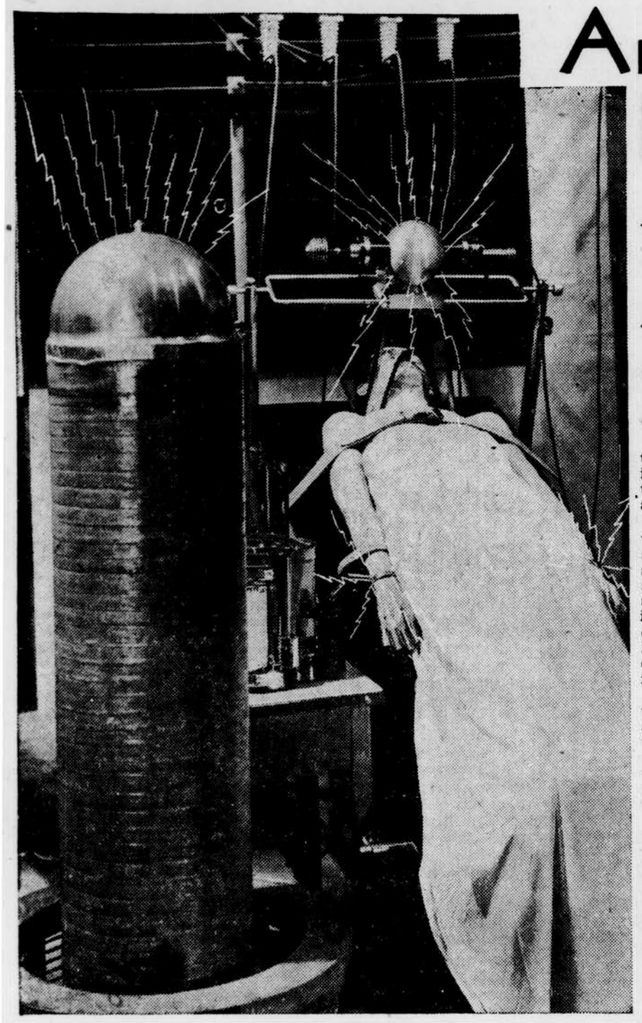
On sale at the leading shops throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

C.I.h.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How the Hearts of the "Dead" Are Made to Beat Again

Daring Experiments in Restoring Life Now Pictured by the Camera and Screen as a Prophecy of New Medical Marvels.



The Tilting Table, with Electrical Attachments, Apparatus Used in Reviving a Victim of Electrocution.

EVERY effort of modern medical and surgical science has long been directed toward lengthening the span of human life. Today, however, science is going even further by seeking to find some method of bringing the dead back to life.

Recently Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Doctor Alexis Carrel electrified the world with an account of their amazing experiments in this field. Colonel Lindbergh, it will be recalled, developed an artificial heart which functions like the human organ, while Doctor Carrel discovered how to keep a heart alive after the death of the body.

Two other experimenters in this same field, Doctor William B. Kountz of St. Louis in association with Professor Anrep, of Cairo, not only performed in 63 tests the feat of reviving hearts and making them function as they did in living human bodies, but also made motion pictures of their daring experiments. Thus the successful outcome of these experiments form the basis of thrilling and vivid scientific motion pictures which graphically show just what could happen were the dead actually made to live again.

The restoration of the dead to life has just been made the basis of a scientific motion picture, which tells the story of a man who had been electrocuted and then revived through the process as outlined in the experiments of Colonel Lindbergh and Doctor Carrel. In the motion picture the experiment is successful and the method of preserving the heart, making it repeat, was enacted according to the formula prepared by the famous aviator and the scientist.

The picture itself delves deeply into the realm of what may be. It assumes as a fact that the heart which had stopped beating is returned to normalcy and the patient could live his normal span of life. This is not as fantastic as it seems, for a similar experiment was conducted by Doctor Robert Cornish of Los Angeles and the successful results of his revival of the dead dog, Lazarus, is known to the world.

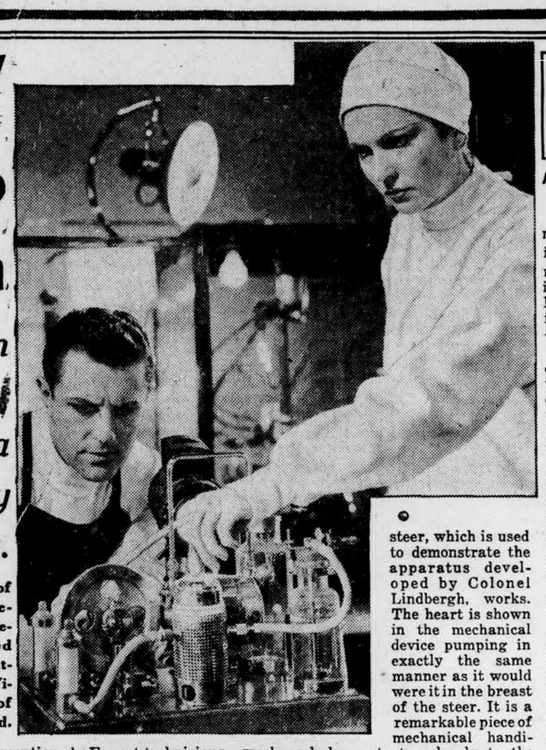
As far as Doctor Cornish is concerned, the dog was brought back to life, but the animal's reactions were those a person who has just recovered from sleeping sickness. Its movements were slow and the brain functioned as that of a young pup, but the dog did live a number of months until it finally died of pneumonia.

How successful an experiment of this type would be on a human being is a matter of conjecture. It is a well-known fact that in many instances physicians have kept the heart beating by means of strong injections such as adrenalin. In rare instances operations have been performed whereby the physician massaged the heart back into action and the patient lived.

The theory of Colonel Lindbergh, of course, did not necessarily deal with the revival of the human being, although he and Doctor Carrel found a method of keeping the heart alive.

A duplicate of all the apparatus used by Colonel Lindbergh and Doctor Carrel can be found in the scientific motion picture just mentioned. Expert technicians and mechanics spent months in the preparation of the necessary electrical equipment and instruments so that authenticity of the sets could not be doubted. The innovation of the tilting operating table with electrical appliances used by Doctor Cornish also forms an important part of the picture. One of the interesting experiments in the picture shows how the heart of a dead steer, which is used to demonstrate the apparatus developed by Colonel Lindbergh, works. The heart is shown in the mechanical device pumping in exactly the same manner as it would were it in the breast of the steer. It is a remarkable piece of mechanical handiwork and demonstrates clearly to the millions who see the picture just exactly the method, which, it is predicted, will soon be employed by leading hospitals.

This is one more example of how motion pictures adapt the latest discoveries in science for its themes, allowing their imagination to visualize methods which, in the near future, may be ordinary occurrences frequently happening in the daily routine of life.



A Part of the Electrical Device Used in Counting the Vibrations of the Blood.

How the Blanket Was Invented

THE ordinary bed blanket, which is such a comfort during wintry nights, takes its name from a man named Thomas Blanket, its inventor. It is due to the ingenuity of this Englishman that raised woolen material was invented. As early as 1320 Thomas Blanket was busy preparing what today it would hardly be possible to do without—the bed blanket.

The first blankets, as well as woolen cloth for clothing, were laboriously woven on crude looms set up in the rude dwellings of the weavers. It took weeks to produce a piece of woolen goods which today can be woven in a mere fraction of the time required a few centuries ago.

William the Conqueror was probably the first King of England to recognize the importance of the woolen industry to the revenue. It was not, however, until a few centuries later when the woolen blanket was invented and soon came into general use that the wool industry was given its first great impetus and that laws were made to protect the new industry.

Henry III., that progressive Angevin King who not only brought to London a better supply of water, but countenanced soap factories in Bristol, made efforts to encourage the woolen trade by going to Witney, Oxfordshire, and buying a large quantity of clothing for himself, expecting his court to do likewise.

The greatest impetus, however, came through Edward III.'s Queen Phillipa. She invited Flemish manufacturers to settle in England, and in return for certain privileges each weaver was obliged to take an English apprentice; in this way she benefited the country of her adoption.

Henry VII. gave every attention to the possibility of increasing the woolen industry, for his business perspicacity told him it would add to his income. Charles II. also saw that with the growth of the sale of woolens his purse would become heavier and he even went so far as to command that everyone should be buried in woolen garments.

Eye-Glasses Cupid Designed

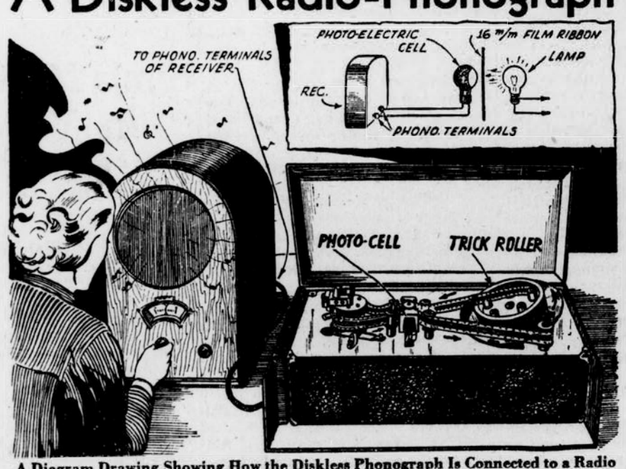
CUPID has turned optician by designing heart-shaped eye-glasses.

When the heart rules Cupid is sure always to be the victor in love, so what could better promote that end than eye-glasses with each pair of lenses cut in the shape of a heart and mounted in a frame of tortoise shell formed in the shape of hearts?

Regardless of what effect these heart eye-glasses may have upon the wearer or upon the one toward whom the "heart" glances are directed, they are sure, at least, to command attention.

The New Type of Eye-Glasses with the Lenses and Frames Made in the Shape of a Pair of Hearts.

A Diskless Radio-Phonograph



A Diagram Drawing Showing How the Diskless Phonograph Is Connected to a Radio Receiver. The Sound Is Photographically Recorded on a Strip of Film and Reproduced Through the Loud-Speaker.

A DISKLESS phonograph which plays its recorded sound through a radio loud-speaker is the newest combination of these two sound-producing devices which has been perfected by a German inventor. The accompanying drawing gives a very clear picture of these combined instruments and also show the method of operation.

The film reel is put upon the "trick roller" at the right side, which rolls and unrolls the film continuously. A photo-electric cell in the center of the apparatus converts the photographically recorded sound into electrical impulses. These impulses are sent into the phonograph terminals of the receiver and then are carried to the loud-speaker which reproduces the sound.

One film reel plays as long as six ordinary phonograph records. All tones from the deep organ pipe sounds up to the highest flute quavers are reproduced with excellent quality, the inventor claims. Complete operas lasting as long as two hours and 20 minutes can be reproduced by means of three reels of film 150 feet in length.

Rhubarb as a Tonic

SPRING is the season for rhubarb. While rhubarb is not rich in vitamins, containing only a small amount of vitamin C, it is fairly rich in minerals. A dish of stewed rhubarb, with plenty of sugar added, has a high caloric value, and is regarded by food experts as a fine spring tonic.

The rhubarb plant is grown for the large thick leafstalks or petioles, which are used in making pies and sauces. In fact about eighty percent of the total production is ultimately consumed in these two dishes. The balance finds its way into delicious cobblers, puddings, and conserves.

Rhubarb is believed to be native to the colder sections of Asia, and was introduced into Europe about 1608, being first cultivated in Italy.

Can Fish Think?

CAN fish think? This question is answered by pointing out a mystery of fish instinct. An eel, for example, when it grows old makes its way to the coast of Bermuda to die, unless, of course, it is caught by fishermen.

Salmon, after maturing in a river, make their way to the sea, and join a great shoal that goes out for 300 miles and even farther. When the shoal returns, each salmon, however, unerringly finds its way back to the river in which it was spawned.

This has been proved by experts of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who have attached oxydized silver tabs to the dorsal fins of selected salmon before they set out for the sea.

Experts of the United States government have gone a step farther by dyeing fish in order to study their migratory habits. They have begun by coloring specimens of starfish with a Nile-blue dye. Starfish devour oysters and as such are the enemies of American oystermen, who have made many unsuccessful attempts to track them to their haunts and destroy them. Now by noting the points at which these vividly-hued fish are found by oystermen, it is possible to keep a definite record of their movements—invaluable knowledge for the war of extermination against these cannibals of the deep.

Head and Tail Lights for Pedestrians

GLEAMING "cat's-eyes," mirror devices, are worn by walkers to warn night drivers. Each pedestrian carries two of these round mirrors which are dotted with six "cats'-eyes," suspended on the chest and back by a white harness. The beams of light from a car's headlights strike the mirrors, which shine as glowing red disks and thus warn the driver of the pedestrian's presence.

The Pair of Mirrors, Suspended from the Chest and Back, Reflects the Light from the Headlights of Approaching Motor Cars.

Insects That Digest Their Own Bodies

HOW insects literally digest their own bodies and then build them up again into new forms while they are changing from larvae into moths is being investigated by Professor Ivon R. Taylor of the Department of Biology, Brown University, whose ten years of research have already shed new light on this little-understood field of insect physiology.

Experimenting with between 8,000 and 10,000 pupae of the bee-moth, a wax-feeding insect about half an inch long, Professor Taylor has made a detailed study of chemical changes occurring throughout the pupal stage. These processes, he explains, are "strangely like actual self-digestion of the entire organism."

All the varied chemical changes, Professor Taylor has found, are closely linked to the rearrangement of the insect's cells as it turns from a larva into a moth in seven and one-half days, locked and virtually chemically-sealed in its pupal case at 30 degrees centigrade.

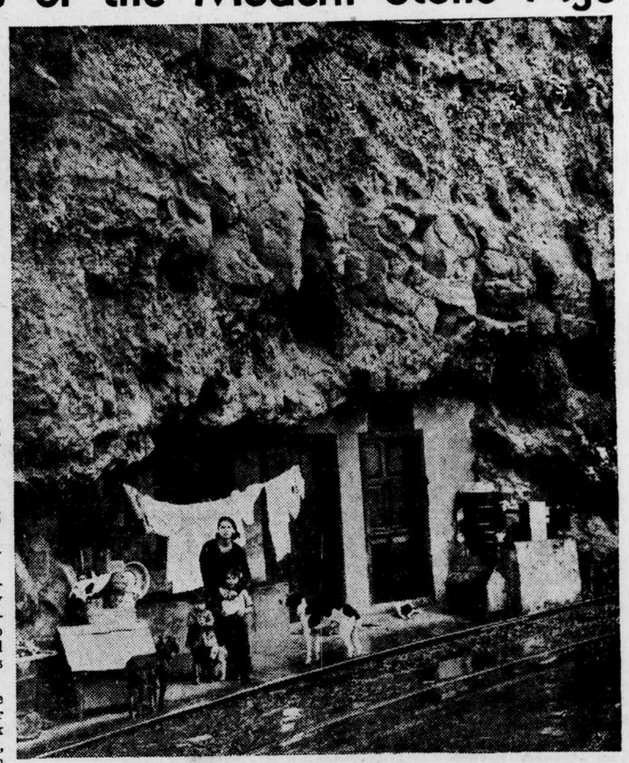
As a measuring-rod for studying the insect's chemical changes, Professor Taylor and his assistant, Dr. Frederick Crescitelli, perfected a semi-automatic, differential, micro-calorimeter which employs a photo-electric cell and which measures accurately and continuously the amount of heat given off by a pupa.

Cave-Dwellers of the Modern Stone Age

CAVE-DWELLERS have been extinct for so many thousands of years that little is known of this strange race today, except a few meager facts gathered from the relics and ruins of their dwellings. The counter-part of these mysterious people is found today in cave-dwellers of the modern stone age who live on the island of Las Palmas, which is the largest of the Canary group.

Here dwell a tribe of a swarthy, gypsy type of peasants whose houses are caves formed in the sides of mountains by the lava of once-active volcanoes.

It is, indeed, strange that despite the beauty and color of the island, these people should have chosen such a dead, rocky part as the site of their "homes." These weird cave-dwellings remind the civilized world of the "Stone-Age," the dwellers, in fact, living under similar conditions. Everything for them is based on the value of the stone. Even the beds, tables and chairs of these little hovels are hewn out of the rocks by which they are surrounded.



A Typical Cave-Dwelling of Today, Consisting of a Cavern Formed in the Side of a Mountain by Lava Flowing from a Volcano on the Island of Las Palmas, the Largest of the Canary Group.

Rights & Obligations Of Students

BASIS FOR DRAFT CHARTER

The following draft of a Students' Charter was adopted at the public meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood:—

The rights and obligations made out hereunder are neither exhaustive nor universal, but are to be considered as the governing principles according to which special rights and demands in each particular part of the country may be formulated and obtained.

PREAMBLE

This Charter of the Fundamental Rights and Obligations of Students has been drawn up with a view to provide and facilitate the fullness of life and opportunities for students, to view the student public in the triple relation to the State, the Parents and Guardians, and the Teaching and Examining Institutions. It is intended to provide, in one concrete and comprehensive form, the body of rights and duties the Student world could rightly demand as the indispensable condition for a civilised and progressive existence.

Though drawn up and particularised herebelow so as to be in conformity with the fundamentals of the existing social system, the Rights and Obligations, as defined here, yet leave sufficient room for expansion and adaptation to a changing order and reconstructing society.

A clear consciousness of their Rights and Obligations, and the constant habit of exercising them must be inculcated at the earliest stage so as to accustom the building citizen to shoulder all the responsibilities of a civilised and progressive community. It is particularly from this standpoint that claims of Discipline, of Character and of habits of Team-work are emphasised in this body of Rights and Obligations, which may well obtain the most formal and official recognition possible, and which needs to be as universally adopted as the awakening consciousness of the student world would permit.

The student of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, even if he is not an adult for the moment. He must have, therefore, all the rights which are regarded and conceded in all civilised communities as the fundamental rights of Citizenship, subject to such modifications as the inevitable demands of regular instruction and training would unavoidably impose.

In particular, Students must have the same:

(a) Freedom of thought, speech and association that are considered and granted as indispensable essentials of civilised life;

(b) Right to serve the community in all forms and directions in which the life of the community demands contribution from all its members in proportion to their ability;

(c) Right to obtain, with the minimum cost or impediment, education and training to the highest degree consistent with the resources of the community at a given time. All institutions and organisations of an educational character, all departments or agencies of the State directly or indirectly contributing to the progress of education and training, shall be so conducted, as recognising this fundamental right of the Student world, would afford all appropriate opportunities and facilities for the fullest possible education to every boy or girl seeking it, and in accordance to the natural bent or aptitude of each individual student, with due regard to the needs of the community collectively at any given moment.

(d) Students studying in any recognised institution, or submitting themselves to any legitimate test of their knowledge or ability, must be under such discipline as is necessary for the efficient conduct of their studies; provided, however, that, under the pretext of scholastic discipline, no disabilities shall be imposed, no punishment nor penalty inflicted, which would detract from the sense of human dignity, or be incompatible with the normal growth of the student's mind and body. All degrading punishments whipping, beating, fining, etc. shall be abolished; and a scientific code of permissible punishments prepared which would not go against the fundamental aims of such a Charter of Rights and Obligations as this.

(e) The Tests imposed, or the standards of proficiency prescribed, by any authority working under the State, shall be such and so exacted as to permit every reasonable facility and opportunity to the student to display all the knowledge he may have acquired, as also to show any special talent or inherent excellence he may possess. No test shall be exacted, no examination imposed, which, in form or purport, shall go beyond the prescribed standards and the usual modes of imposing them. Opportunity shall also be afforded, in any genuine case of unfair treatment or unduly severe test, either of individuals or of large numbers, for a review of the result by a competent authority, and to afford the necessary relief in case the review proves the case to have been sufficiently made out for such relief.

(f) After a student has received the necessary minimum of prescribed knowledge and training, employment shall be provided for him so as to afford him due opportunity for the exercise of the knowledge and training he or she may have received, and thereby serving the community, or contributing to its aggregate wealth.

(g) There may be grades of education and training according to the varying abilities of particular students, or their different aptitudes or environments; as also the different branches in which modern knowledge is to be acquired. These grades of knowledge and training received shall not, however, be so used as to become a source of exploitation by the better educated of the less. Education, moreover, shall be so imparted as, without precluding the possibility of specialisation, would yet afford a basic minimum indispensable to the needs of modern citizenship in a democratic and industrialised community. Finally, in all state-managed, state-aided or state-recognised institutions for education, an increasing bent shall be given to practical and scientific in preference to the merely abstract and literary education, which is generally admitted to be mainly responsible for the present state of the educated unemployed in the country.

(h) The State, or any authority acting under it, shall not levy any Tax on the spread of knowledge, or on the instruments or apparatus necessary to impart such knowledge and training, nor make any undue profit from any enterprise owned or managed by the State for the supply of requisites of education and training. The task of educating the youth of the community in all the varied branches of modern science, technique of industry, and the amenities or graces of human life and civilised society, must be regarded as the sacred duty of the community collectively; and the charges incidental to the fulfilment of this duty must be borne entirely by the public purse of the community.

(i) The Etate shall recognise organisations of students in the same way and to the same extent as it recognises organisations of workers, of consumers, of merchants, or professional people; and shall, in all matters affecting the education and well-being of the student community, ordinarily act through such organisations, with a view to develop habits of self-government, discipline, and teamwork among the students from their earliest years.

(j) Educating the youth of the country to the highest degree consistent with the needs and ability of the community being a sacred and fundamental obligation of the State, the State shall establish institutions for the instruction and training of the youth in every convenient place, so as to abolish, not only illiteracy, but also the lack of a prescribed minimum of knowledge necessary for modern civilised life, within a definite period throughout the community. No education shall be imparted in any state-owned, state-aided, or state-recognised institution, which has a denominational character, or which is anti-national in tone or substance, or which is anti-social or calculated to intensify class divergence, and perpetuate class distinctions.

(k) The State shall enforce in all educational institutions the right of the alumni to a measure of self-government, varying with the rising age of the pupils; and a proportion of representatives in the supreme institutions of the educational organisation of the community from the students so as to keep before the supreme governing authority the viewpoint of the students, their needs and requirements, with due regard to the collective needs of the community.

(l) In general, in all matters pertaining to the mental or physical development of the student community, the State shall afford every opportunity and facility to promote this development.

STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) No educational institution, nor any examining organisation however set up, shall so conduct itself as to make a monetary profit for its conductors. To this end, fees charged in educational institutions of every grade, even if found, for the time being, impossible to be abolished altogether, shall be so levied as to be in accordance with the ability of the alumni, in proportion to the service rendered, and to the extent only of making up the deficit in the cost of operating the institution in any given stage of its functioning. No part of the extension or expansion cost of an educational or examining institution shall be met from fees of any description whatsoever; nor shall any profit be made from any indirect source, such as exclusive and monopolised text-books, instruments, maps, apparatus etc., which today impose no small portion of the burden falling upon the student community, its parents or guardians.

(b) All enterprise devoted to the manufacture and supply of requisites of education, from the lowest to the highest state, shall be owned and conducted by the State or its deputy, with a view to eliminate altogether the element of private profiteering from this source. No educational institution shall be permitted to conduct any such operations, except as deputy for the central national educational organisation, or department; and any profit resulting from such operation shall be made over to that department.

(c) No denominational, sectarian, or exclusive caste or class institution for educating the youth of the community shall be permitted to be established, nor any grant given to any such institution already in existence from the public fund, nor facility afforded from any public source, which may be calculated to aggravate communal or class prejudices, and so prevent the infusion of a spirit of national solidarity, which is indispensable for the progress and development of this country.

(d) Every educational institution shall provide living wage and all reasonable comforts and facilities for the teaching fraternity, and for the due discharge of the work of teaching. Adequate provision shall likewise be made by every such institution for the superannuation of the teachers, for their periodical vacations, and by way of insurance against the normal contingencies of life, sickness, accident or death.

(e) Every educational institution shall provide, inter alia, reading room and library facilities for its alumni; play-grounds and recreation facilities; opportunities of cultivating social life, and developing such talents not necessarily connected with the ordinary curriculum of studies, as any alumni may show.

(f) Educational institutions of different regions and of equal grade shall permit migration of students on a footing of equivalance in the several stages attained. No educational institution, Indian or Foreign, which does not follow the basis of equivalance shall be aided or recognised by the State or any deputy.

(g) Every facility shall be allowed for students and teachers for interchange of work in the several regions, so as to inculcate the sentiment of National solidarity irrespective of domicile or origin.

(h) Educational organisations of India, whether a department of the State or voluntary association like the Inter-University Board, shall make every effort to obtain perfect equality for admission and full facility for studying in foreign institutions for professional or technical training, and any country which does not afford such facilities to Indian students shall not be given any corresponding rights in this country.

(i) In general the educational institutions and organisations in this country shall conduct themselves so as to provide every opportunity for developing the mental and physical abilities of the students to the fullest.

(a) Parents, Guardians and all those in a position of authority over students must recognise that the youth of a community does not form private property or exclusive concern of them in virtue of their parenthood, guardianship or authority; but that the youth of a community, besides having individuality and rights of its own collectively and severally, is the main concern of the community as a whole.

(b) Parents, Guardians and those in authority over the students must accordingly shape their conduct towards the students so as to be consistent with the principles and ideals of this Charter, in regard particularly to the fullest possible development of the inherent faculties of each individual student as also to the cultivation of a living sense of national solidarity and social progress.

(c) Parents, Guardians and those in authority over students, being full citizens themselves, must utilise their political power through the vote and through the responsible and representative national institutions of government, so as to facilitate the early realisation of these ideals. In particular, the democratisation of all educational organisations from the University downwards, the recognition of the rights of students as outlined herein, and the securing of the opportunities and facilities demanded above, shall be placed in the programme of national reconstruction.

(d) In general, Parents, Guardians and those in authority over students should learn to look upon the latter as the future guardians of National honour and National welfare, and as such must ever conduct themselves towards the students and in all public institutions so as constantly to emphasise this aspect of the place and importance of the students in the life of the community.

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RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

(Continued from page 3)

war—or for preventing war. If they should unite in refusing mineral products to countries that violate the Kellogg pact by making war, "no war can last very long", says Sir Thomas.

As Mr. Emeny puts it, speaking not only of minerals but of all essential raw materials: "The United States and the British Empire—and to a lesser extent Russia—are outstanding in potential wartime self-sufficiency. It should be noted that in the case of all commodities, with the single exception of antimony, the domains of the United States and imperial Britain form together a perfect unity in supply.

"The richest raw material regions of the world are in great part under the dominance of the Anglo-American powers. These two national groups, which account for over 60 per cent of the world's industrial output and exercise financial or sovereign control over 75 per cent of the mineral resources hold the balance of power so far as the essential commodities of peace and war are concerned."

This dominance does not please but rather irritates the crowded nations which seek colonies, and Britons and Americans recognise that there are advantages in political control of raw materials. For example, it makes possible restriction of output and control of price.

ADVANTAGES DIVIDED

America has the advantage over Britain and her raw materials are assembled on one compact continent, while Britain's are scattered over the earth and are available to Britain only so long as she controls the seas.

It is the peacetime availability of raw materials which the British have offered to discuss and to facilitate. Their availability in wartime is quite a different question. The dream of the Nazis and the Italian Fascists of making their countries self-sufficicing in both peace and war is obviously fantastic—short of world conquest.

AERIAL BOMBING ON THE FRONTIER

(Continued from Page 6)

That is our experience in the matter of Northern Ireland." This has a striking bearing on the situation in India and Mr. Kidd is much surprised to learn that men of the type of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who have professed to fight for individual freedom should back out of the proposed Civil Liberties Union in India. However, there is nothing that can damp the enthusiasm of Mr. Kidd in support of Pandit Nehru's moves and he desires me to assure the Indian public that his organisation will do all it can to support the Indian organisation. Mr. Kidd had already sent his congratulations to Pandit Nehru and is now discussing ways and means of bringing into being a special Sub-Committee of his Council in this country which will be competent to co-operate with the new organisation in India. I understand that he is extending invitations to Mr. Issac Foot, Mr. Dingle Foot, Mr. Robert Bernys, M.P., Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., Mr. David Grenfell, M.P. Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Krishna Menon, of the India League and Mr. K. D. Kumria, of the Indian Swaraj League, to a special conference at an early date to inaugurate the Sub-Committee of his Council.

Foreign Propaganda

When Mr. Kidd is thus engaged, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. Kumria are also engaged in a useful activity in London. Their organisations have received a communication from the head of the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress inviting their co-operation in the new task that the Congress has undertaken through the reorganisation of its Foreign Department. Mr. Bridgeman has sent, I understand, very useful information to Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the head of the Foreign Department. Mr. Kumria and Mr. Menon convened a special meeting of their respective organisations and the two Committees have decided to offer whole-hearted response to the request that has come from Allahabad. Mr. Menon's meeting was attended by a number of Labour M.P.'s, whereas Mr. Kumria can look for support to prominent Indians in this country.

Meanwhile Dr. Mulk Raj Anand and Dr. K. S. Shelvankar are preparing a report on behalf of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association which has been invited to take part in the International Conference for the Defence of Culture. The two Indian speakers at the forthcoming conference propose to devote themselves to the defence of Indian culture and to stress the importance of giving support to the progressive writers in India.

Karachi, June 21.—The Governor of Sind will pay two days' visit to Hyderabad leaving Karachi by motor on 24th to see the working of the Fuleli Canals and returning by motor on noon 26th

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and chafing under the injustice of the Niemeyer Award, the pressure on the Central Government from the coming year from the States and the Provinces will, tend to grow more and more. And as the provinces are starting on their autonomy with insecure finances and doubtful prospects in front, one can visualise the difficulties which the future is likely to present. The position of the Central Government during the intermediate stage cannot be looked upon as quite enviable, for as they will not, until Federation comes, have the backing of a popularly elected legislature, they will be lacking in strength which moral authority gives. I gather from talks in political circles that the attacks from the provinces are bound to take the form of an assault on army expenditure and also a demand for an increasing share in income tax. In their own interests, the Government of India cannot afford to delay the advent of Federation, but it would be interesting to know what the Government are doing to speed up the process and see that there is no avoidable delay in concluding treaties of accession with the Princes. Even more important is the need for the Government of India to realise that provincial autonomy with insufficient finances is the surest way to a breakdown. It does not appear that the Government of India are alive to the serious implications of the Niemeyer Award to the provinces, but sooner or later, they will have to realise that the pesent financial settlement cannot be accepted as the last word on the subject. I have again referred to this matter, as Dr. Sapru's visit has given rise to political discussions on the various possibilities.

Fundamentally Erroneous View Of Situation

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIVERSITY

Right Of Students To Organise

We have received the following for publication:—

The Debate in the University Senate on Tuesday revealed tendencies which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. Two or three Senators, out of about 20, who referred to the Demonstration on Monday, not only condemned the demonstration, but attempted severely to censure Senators, who had shown active sympathy with the demonstration.

In their eyes, it seems that students have no purpose in existing except to serve as coffer-fillers for the University, and have no right either as citizens or as consumers of the particular service that the University offers them. This is a fundamentally erroneous view of the situation, which we cannot but openly object to.

Not Joint Stock Co.

The University is not a Joint Stock Company responsible only to its shareholders. It is a statutory public body which has definite responsibilities to the alumni and to the general public. The essence of the Demonstration,—apart from the particular object of this year's Matriculation results,—was to draw the attention to this inherent responsibility of the University; and those Senators who helped to bring home this—even if in an unusual form—do not merit the censure which Dr. Vad for example, sought to apply to them.

We learn from the reports in the press that Vad took the University Executive to task for not using greater firmness, in dealing with the situation. Such an "iron heel" attitude of mind towards the students, whom the University should regard as her children, cannot but be condemned by us as fundamentally false and mischievous view of the University's duties and responsibilities in such matters.

Right To Organise

Believing as we do that the students have as much right to organise themselves as any other section of the civilised community; and holding as we do that the advice of using greatest severity is likely to estrange relations between the University and the public, bringing the University into disgrace, every time such episodes occur, we have addressed this letter to declare publicly our view that, in this matter, there is not merely the treatment of the unsuccessful candidates of the Matriculation examination which is at stake but far greater issues of fundamental principles effecting our whole public life are involved.

If counsels like those of Dr. Vad are to prevail in dealing with situations like the one that occurred on Monday last, the progressive elements in the public are bound to meet from our own rulers, with a far greater measure of repression,—Dr. Vad calls it firmness,—then even the British rulers have imposed upon us. Every liberty loving Indian, we are sure, will regard the bent of mind that Dr. Vad affects with disgust and horror.

The above statement is signed by:

S. S. Kohojkar (B.A.)
Prabhakar Phadye (B.A.)
E. R. Dhurandhar.
K. G. Naik (B.A.)
Sunder B. Mavkar (Editor, "Vasundhara")
G. R. Santakke (B.Sc.)
N. G. Kotwal (B.A.)
A. A. Kannekar (B.A., LL.B.)

Madras Port Free From Cholera

A notification of the Government of India states that the City and Port of Madras have been declared to be free from Cholera.

"CUTS" MADE PERMANENT

SIMLA, June 19.

The temporary reduction in the local and other allowances of the Government of India officials imposed in 1932 as a measure of retrenchment has been made permanent.—A.P.

DR. SAPRU'S VISIT AND AFTER

Simla Must Speed Up Federation In View Of Autonomous Provinces

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The visit of Dr. Sapru created a good deal of interest. His talks with the Viceroy and the Industries Members on the subject of unemployment are expected to result in concrete efforts to tackle this problem effectively. Dr. Sapru has no illusions on the subject, and if he has any hand in shaping the Government's scheme, he may be depended upon to do something substantial. One way in which the Government may decide to move is to make permanent arrangements for the gathering of unemployment statistics—a want which has so often been stressed in the Assembly.

In this connection, there has been the usual wail of the Army authorities that Indian candidates are not coming forward in sufficient numbers for the Army Veterinary Corps. It is easy to see why merely on the off-chance of a vacancy or two arising, our young men are unwilling to invest 2,000 pounds on a five year course in England. One question which arises is why the M.R.C.V.S. diploma of England should be fixed as the minimum qualification. Important official witnesses before the Royal Commission on Agriculture over which Lord Linlithgow presided declared that conditions were so different in India that the training given in English colleges was unsuited to this country. The suggestion was also made that as India was admirably equipped in buildings and materials, they should try to secure first-rate men for their staff and organise a central teaching institution which will give the highest possible training suited to the special needs of the country. Nothing has been done yet in this direction—at any rate nothing substantial—though the Government of India possess ample resources already at Muktesar and have several highly qualified men in their service as experts. It seems really surprising that there should be still no veterinary college in India to prepare students for even the minimum qualification required for the Imperial Services. It is not a matter for Provincial Governments alone, and the Government of India have also a special responsibility in this matter. They should be up and doing.

DANGERS AHEAD

The visit of Dr. Sapru has brought another matter to the forefront. As he has been unusually reticent this time, we have no clue whatever to the nature of his views on coming political developments. I am not even able to say whether he had any political talks with the Viceroy at all. The dangers however which are ahead of the Government need no emphasis. With the growth of autonomous provinces developing an increasingly provincial outlook

(continued in col. 5)

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma, bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Will Nanking Resist Japan?

CHOICE BEFORE CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

NANKING (By Air Mail)

"No problem is so topical in the authorised circles in China, today, as that of knowing whether an armed resistance to the Nippon military repression is not the only way of getting out of the present situation," writes the Nanking correspondent of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung."

As early as last November it was generally expected that the Congress of the Kuomintang will demand a strengthening of its policy. But the Congress dispersed after electing a new Government with Chiang-Kai-Shek at the head of the civil and the military power and things remained as inactive as ever. Events have, however, forced all the political circles to the conclusion that Chiang-Kai-Shek will soon either have to effect a complete capitulation before Japan or else offer an armed resistance with all its correlevant consequences.

It is regarded that the year 1936 will be a critical year for the Nanking regime and that the possibility of a conflict with Japan may be precipitated.

NIPPON DEMANDS.

The stipulations of Japan are included in the so-called three points of Hirota which although very vaguely and unofficially presented mean the annexation of China by way of a protectorate.

According to a well-informed diplomat Japan first desires a Sino-Nippon co-operation against Communism which will give her an excuse to send her troops in any part of China with the ostensible object of fighting against Communism.

In the second place, Japan wants China to renounce her traditional policy of playing one Power against another, and not to have friendly relations with any foreign Powers excepting with her consent and control.

Thirdly Japan intends to organise an economic co-operation among China, Japan and Manchukuo such as would reduce China to the same position 'vis-a-vis' Japan as that of Egypt before Great Britain.

PROBLEM FOR CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

Will this Japanese programme encounter any resistance from China? Chiang-Kai-Shek has actually taken charge of the executive power. He is also in fact the Minister for Foreign affairs as the General Chang-Chun plays only the role of his master-voice and lacks the personal authority of Wang-Ching-Wei, his predecessor.

This change has been considerably appreciated in the Japanese circles who once deplored that they could not personally enter into negotiation with Chiang-Kai-Shek. They have now prepared to take advantage of this favourable occasion in order to arrive at a non-equivocal regulation of the questions that remain to be decided.

"It may be possible," declared a high Japanese dignitary recently, "that we may soon witness the last act of the drama since the principal actor was already on the scene. "Chiang-Kai-Shek," he added, "would soon find himself before a definite problem, on the solution of which will depend all his political future."

In case Chiang-Kai-Shek found himself obliged to choose between capitulation to Japanese demands and an armed resistance, it was not known what exactly would be the reactions of the Nanking government.

It is evident that no official policy has yet been decided upon and that the key of the situation would depend upon the personality of Chiang-Kai-Shek whose views have always remained mysterious.

CHINESE HOPES.

Many of his countrymen are at present counting on his declaration sometime ago that he had a definite plan for facing any eventuality. Others are, however, afraid lest this might have been a mere bluff made with the object of gaining time. Some ardently hope that before long the United States and England will undertake a joint action for thwarting Japan in her attempts for hegemony in the Far East while some expect a timely aid from Soviet Russia.

THE VITAL QUESTION

The vital question, however, is to know whether Chiang-Kai-Shek has or not the intention of tolerating the Japanese venture beyond certain political or territorial limits even if this meant engaging in a disastrous conflict.

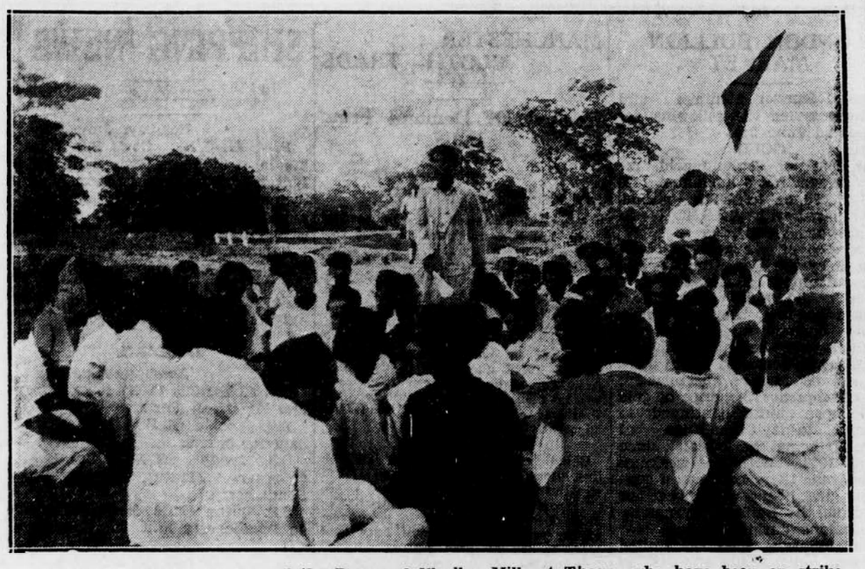
In the official Nanking circles, it is believed that such a limit exists and that the Central Government would oppose any military penetration of Shantung by the Japanese. The defence of Northern China has been found to be impossible. It is claimed, however, that the German military advisers of Chiang-Kai-Shek have assured the Chinese leader that the Yang-Tse valley could be successfully defended.

On the other hand, it may be asked if Japan will ever have the intention of invading China as long as she has the chance of obtaining satisfactory results with the programme of partial action so effectively pursued in the North.

A regional action always proves to be much less costly and attracts much less attention from outside.

Japanese tactics have, indeed, brought Chiang-Kai-Shek to an impasse.

The Chinese political circles have been left wondering as to what to do while the entire country to-day counts on the Nanking Government for undertaking some measure as will ameliorate the actual situation.



A protest meeting of workers of the Raymond Woollen Mills at Thana, who have been on strike for the past three weeks and more.

GUJARAT WOMEN FORGE AHEAD

New Organisation To Participate In Perfect Roll Drive

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, the Convener of the Gujarat Stree Sangathan Yojana Samiti, writes:

The main features of constitution for a central organizing institution for women in Gujarat have already been outlined by "The Stree Sangathan Yojana Samiti," appointed by the Gujarat P. C. C. A summary of this outline has been published in the papers some time ago. "The Yojana Samiti" has prepared a scheme of immediate programme, as a preliminary to fix up the general line of work, as soon as the proposed constitution is ratified after due consideration. The items of this programme will enable any one to judge of the usefulness and composition of such a new institution.

A brief description of this immediate provisional programme is given below so that woman might join it and other sympathisers be induced to extend their co-operation.

To enlist women as members of the Congress and to awaken their interest in the Congress election activities.

To conduct an inquiry into the conditions of home industries. Here, the intention is to find out industries in which women work and how much they generally earn and also to ascertain the proportion of women who eke out an existence for themselves as also of those who merely supplement their slender family means.

• To find out possibilities whether the existing organizations for women in Gujarat would adapt their working to the aims and objections in the proposed central organization.

To collect information about women from the reports and statements of public bodies working for the amelioration of women with a view to grasp their real condition and to help them out of social straits.

SOCIAL WORK

To gather facts and opinions of maternity homes and hospitals, dispensaries, physicians, doctors etc., in order to be enlightened about the physical and hygienic condition of women.

Circular letters have already been prepared to carry on inquiries into their social and physical conditions.

"The Yojana Samiti" is aware of deliberate attempts being made through the means of literature, periodical, newspapers, cinemas etc., to run down women who shoose to pursue the path of individual uplift and self reliance. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire into propaganda of this nature and then if necessary to approach the parties concerned to persuade them to present higher and nobler womanhood, and should the need arise, in case of failure, to raise protests against them and give a warining to women. In this connection Sm. Jyotsnaben Shukla has been empowered to correspond with literary writers, publishers etc.

"The Yojana Samiti" has been in possession of information that after the passing of the bill, "Providing protection to women during the maternity period; the employers have adapted a policy of relieving women, on the plea of rationalization. A circular letter is to be prepared to find out how far this information is reliable. An inquiry will be made to ascertain the proportion of women workers who have been the victims of rationalization and also the reason why they were discharged from particular departments in which women, usually work in great numbers.

A sub-committee, consisting of Smts. Lilavati Desai Gangaben Zavari and Mridulaben Sarabhai, has been appointed to provide for immediate expenses, in collaboration with others.

This sub-committee will present to the next meeting of "the Sangathan Yojana Samiti" accounts of money spent so far, as also the budget for the ensuing six months.

WANTED RADICAL CHANGE

To carry on propaganda, in order to effect a radical change in the attitude of society towards women, through District and Taluka Samities, in a maner referred to in resolution No. 11 of the Gujarat P. C. C.

For the present, the Samiti has undertaken as an immediate item of programme, the work of enlisting Congress members, and that of getting voters' application forms for Provincial Legislature, duly filled in.

For the speedy success of this scheme, the Samiti requests the public to supply it with all information. It has sometimes before, asked for to give its best co-peration in carrying through the immediate programme.

STOP THIS FLEECING OF LAMBS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16)

to the Senate Hall. Enthusiasm of an unprecedented character was to be found in the students now.

The speech of Dr. Vad in the Senate was, continued Mr. Alwa, a discreditable one. Mr. Chandavarkar's conduct, in comparison to Dr. Vad's was nothing.

He condemned the move on the part of certain Senators to table a censure motion against those who had sympathised with the students.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mr. M. M. Gandhi next moved a resolution which reiterated the demands presented to the Senators on behalf of the plucked matriculates. The resolution also called on public bodies in the Presidency to express their sympathy and support the students in securing justice and fair treatment. A Committee to carry on the agitation in collaboration with other student bodies was appointed.

Mr. Gandhi called on all public bodies, especially on the Corporation, to express sympathy with the students.

After Miss Gupte had spoken, the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Juvekar then moved a resolution appreciating the support given to the student demonstrators by a few Senators and placing the principal demands before the Senate. The meeting recorded its deliberate conviction that the "attempts made by certain Senators to get the sympathetic Senators censured at the next meeting of the Senate were calculated to embitter inrretrivably the relations between the "Alma Mater" and the "Alumni" and their sympathisers.

WELL-WISHERS NOT TRAITORS

Mr. Sorab Batlivalla observed that the gentlemen who had sided with the students were not traitors but were the real well-wishers of the University. And certain Senators had now the cheek to pillory Professor K. T. Shah and others. An Anglo-Indian newspaper had the audacity to say that Prof. Shah had apologised for his conduct when he had done nothing of the kind.

Mr. Batlivalla, continuing, said that the Charter of the students was going to be registered shortly.

Miss Usha Mehta in supporting the resolution said that before certain Senators would bring forward a censure motion against the sympathisers, the students would pass a vote of censure against the movers and the unsympathetic ones.

The resolution was also carried unanimously.

STUDENTS' CHARTER

Mr. S. K. Shah then moved: "This meeting approves of the principles underlying the Charter of the Students' Rights presented at this meeting and calls upon the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to adopt it as a basis for a universal organisation of the students in the city. It also requests the Brotherhood to expedite the holding of a Students' Conference in order to ventilate their grievances and concert effective measures to secure their demands".

Mr. Shah urged the students to fight as a body—whether they be from primary school, secondary school, or graduates. Their agitation had converted the University overnight from a temple of learning to a rampart of reaction, and the next morning the Gardens of the University were closed to them. The students must be made known of their rights and their obligations. Their organisation must be so well that the Government and the University should act in consultation with them. The University must provide them with the best education at the lowest cost.

The Charter had behind it an organised body of thought and a consistent philosophy of life. He appealed to every student to think over it.

The resolution was unanimously passed, after several speakers had spoken on it.

WHAT PARENTS THINK.

Mr. Chinoy, representing parents, moved a resolution congratulating the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on its efforts in organising the first protest meeting Saturday last against the slaughter at the matriculation. It assured the Brotherhood of its wholehearted support in its campaign for securing justice for the helpless victims of autocracy and heartlessness.

Mr. Chinoy observed that the speeches that evening indicated the "Pulse of Bombay." He urged on the students the need for a strong organisation.

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik pleaded for a radical reconstitution of the University bodies. Their fight was against the system, and not against individuals. He appealed to the students to join the Brotherhood and fight for their rights.

Mr. Horniman, in his concluding remarks, said that he was in full sympathy with all the resolutions passed in the meeting. He hoped that the first step in the organisation of Bombay students would produce a complete revolution in the student world.

It was announced that Mr. Chinoy donated Rs. 101 towards the work of the organisation. An appeal for donations from parents and students was made.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to carry on the agitation on behalf of the plucked Matriculates consists of Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, Miss A. J. Dastur, Miss Gupte, Messrs. Godiwalla, Gulab Shroff, S. K. Shah, Sorab Batliwalla, Joachim Alwa, Indulal Yagnik, M. M. Gandhi, Chandravadan Mehta, Shanti Master, Rajendra Shah, Juvekar, Miss Usha Mehta, and others.

The Committee has powers to co-opt members.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

Dust-storms In South-West Punjab

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon has strengthened in Konkan, north Deccan and central parts of the country. There has been widespread thunderstorm and rain in Rajputana, east and north Punjab and west United Provinces, with fairly widespread duststorms in south-west Punjab. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Bengal, Malabar, Madras, Deccan, local in Burma, Assam and south Hyderabad and a few falls occurred in Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Gujarat, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts: Chittagong Sialkot and Ratnagiri 3 inches each Port Blair, Victoria Point Gauhati Dinajpur, Dehradun, Roorkee, Nagpur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Mangaiore, Khandala and Marmagoa two each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Malabar, Konkan Deccan, Central parts of the country, east Rajputana, east and north Punjab, west United Provinces, Burma, extend in North-West Frontier, Kashmir, east United Provinces and occur locally in Assam, Bengal and south-east Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally along and near the hills of the Punjab and west United Provinces during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-6-1936:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .021 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 8.5 per cent.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1.570 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22h. 10m. (I.S.T.) on Friday, the 19th June, 1936.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.25 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

In reply to the invitation of the Cuttack Congressmen, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a letter, regrets that he would be unable to come to Cuttack at an early date, but states that he would go there some time this year.

Making Railways More Efficient & Less Costly

"Central Standards Office" Implements Pope Committee Recommendations

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The following press-note has been issued by the Railway Department:—

"Steady progress is being made with experiments to reduce the engineering costs on Indian railways.

Most effective results have recently been achieved by a new Department of the Railway Board, which has been concentrating on what is called standardisation—a term covering a remarkable variety of activities.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

The official description of this new Department is the Central Standards Office, in which expert engineers are devising model plans and schemes to be employed on the railways.

The Central Standards Office was started in 1930 on a temporary basis, but has so fully proved its value that it was recently made a permanent office.

The general aim is to standardize all kinds of materials used on the railways in order to promote uniformity and to secure the highest efficiency by the adoption of the most suitable designs. The work already done has amply shown that these model designs will result in the simplification of processes of manufacture, thus reducing the cost of equipment, and also enable manufacturers to carry stocks and so greatly facilitate production and the obtaining of supplies.

CHEAPER AND MORE EFFICIENT

All kinds of railway activities have been under investigation by the Central Standards Office in this simplification of engineering equipment in India. Various fittings for the permanent way are being stabilised in design and made more economic and efficient. Railways have numerous types of buildings-stations, signal boxes, (metal and masonry)—and for all these model designs are being produced and costs accordingly reduced.

Before such model designs can be adopted for all India, it is absolutely essential that they should be thoroughly tested; numerous experiments are, therefore, now in progress.

ON LINE WITH BRITAIN AND U. S.

This standardizing of railway material is in hand in all parts of the world. For example, in England on the London Midland and Scottish Railway a very complete organisation has been established. Similar developments are taking place in United States, where there is a strong movement in favour of improved efficiency and economy.

This activity follows very aptly the emphasis laid on the importance of research in the report of the Pope Committee to the Railway Board on measures which could be taken to improve the efficiency of Indian Railways—United Press.

Jinnah Misses Opportunity

Why Isolation Even In Parliamentary Programme? Asks Prakasam

Mr. T. Prakasam writes in "Swarajya":

Mr. Jinnah is very clever but also mysterious. He and his Board advocate full responsible Government for the country and immediate replacement of the Provincial as well as Central Governments under the Reform Act, by a real and full responsible Government.

Two paragraphs in the manifesto show conclusively that the aims and objects of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board and those of the Congress are mostly identical, although the words 'complete independence' do not appear therein. Full responsible Government is certainly complete independence. The condemnation of the reactionary forces that have obstructed the progress in the country from 1921 until now is also a common ground for the Congress and the Muslim Parliamentary Board. Further it is refreshing that the manifesto states that in the struggle for freedom from 1921 until now, Muslims stood shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus and other communities and made equal sacrifices in full. When, on all vital matters, both the Congress and the Muslim Board have agreed, it is difficult to understand why they should seek for introduction of safeguards for protecting the interests of their community. If safeguards are needed for protection of their community, as a minor community, safeguards will be required for protection of every other minority in the land.

WHY ISOLATION?

It is difficult for anyone to understand why Mr. Jinnah insists upon keeping the members of the Muslim League as a separate group even in parliamentary programme. when Muslims and Hindus made common cause in the struggle during the last 15 years, according to their own manifesto, and when they fought jointly for a political salvation what is the purpose in organising members of the League into a separate group. Does Mr. Jinnah expect better safeguards to be secured by keeping away from the rest? Does it give strength either to his group or to the people of the land? Can special safeguards be secured by keeping away from the majority party? Mr. Jinnah and the other members of the Board, we have no doubt, are aware that even under this unwanted Reform Act, it is the leader of the majority party in every provincial legislature that will be called upon to constitute provincial Government and not the Governor himself. Common people who do not understand the conventions of the British Constitution may be under the mistaken impression that the power to nominate each minister is still in the Governor and that he would be inviting each group of community to give one minister to him. No such thing happens under the Reform Act, whether it gives real responsibility or not. The Instrument of Instructions has clearly provided the convention that they should adopt in the matter of constitution of Governments, what purpose then is gained by the Muslim League Parliamentary Board declaring to the world that they form into a separate group and that they would co-operate at a later stage with any group or groups whose aims and objects are approximately the same as theirs.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO

The aims and ideals of the Congress and the Muslim League Board are almost the same under the present parliamentary programme. Why should they not join hands with the Congress and carry on the fight unitedly and make the world understand that Hindus, Muslims and all other communities have become united on this one programme at least? Is there any meaning in waiting and joining at the last moment? The manifesto is good in every respect in this vital matter. We have every hope that as we progress the Muslim League Board will realise the suicidal policy of keeping separate until the opportunity affords to join one party or other. The Muslim Board must bear in mind that the offices and appointments even under the new Constitution are very few and it is not on these offices that the Hindus, Muslims and other communities can feed themselves. It is not offices that we should look to but it is the development of trade, agriculture and every other business that will give work and food to the millions. Communalism must vanish and real nationalism must be installed in the mind of the nation at this juncture. Let us hope at least now that this communal poison will disappear and all the communities will work together and secure the largest majority in the name of the Congress and the people of the country and continue the fight until full freedom is established.

"Palestine Day" At Ajmer

AJMER, June 20.

One of the biggest assemblies in living memory met here to protest against the policy of the British Government in Palestine, in connection with the "Palestine Day". Sayed Abbas Ali presided.

The meeting was held after the Juma prayers yesterday.

Syed Razmi moved a resolution expressing sympathy of the Indian Muslims with the Palestine Arabs, in their struggle for freedom.

The resolution was passed unanimously.—United Press.

HYDERABAD, (Dn), June 20

Pir Mohamed hailing from British India was convicted and sentenced by Mir Hamidali Khan the Chief City Magistrate for the offence of manufacturing counterfeit eight anna Hyderabad coins. He was given three years under sec. 98 and two years and fine of Rs. 200 in default one year.

Cement Industry's Rapid Progress

Merger Scheme Increases Production And Facilitates Economic Distribution ...

The consumption of cement in this country has increased steadily and rapidly over the last two decades as the following figures, given at 5 year intervals, will indicate:—

Year	Imports	Manufactured in India.
	Tons.	Tons.
1914	1,50,530	945
1919	83,097	86,812
1924	88,416	2,63,746
1929	74,800	5,60,682
1934	49,100	7,47,818

In 1935 the consumption of Indian produced cement was 8,86,267.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION

The real and substantial increase has been developed during the last 10 years, due to the progressive policy followed by those responsible for the industry, who have endeavoured, by steady reductions in selling prices, to bring cement in this country, as in other countries, into the category of an ordinary building material. A few years ago, selling prices did not admit of this classification, therefore reinforced concrete construction did not figure to any large extent in the Engineering designs, but recent years have seen a change in this respect, and with selling prices now reaching the level of those obtaining in other countries, Engineers and Builders are encouraged to develop modern methods of construction which are, generally speaking, in reinforced concrete.

WHY IT IS POPULAR

Some of the reasons for this increasing popularity are:—

1. Increased knowledge of the technique of the design and construction of reinforced concrete.
2. Its fireproof qualities.
3. It is vermin proof and easily cleaned.
4. It is a recognised building material for earthquake-proof structures.
5. Maintenance costs are extremely low.
6. General economy due partly to inherent strength and partly to the fact that most of the ingredients necessary for the manufacture of concrete are usually found on the spot.

Cement is a bulk commodity and if its use, in this country of vast distances, is to continue to expand to the same extent as in all other producing countries of the world, it is essential that the price to the Engineer or consumer should be brought to levels comparable with those ruling in other countries, where production has been carried on much longer and the consumption 'per capita' is much greater. During the last few years, the increased sales tonnage has enabled reductions in the average selling prices of indigenous cement to be made to the extent of approximately Rs. 10 per ton from former levels; but even so existing prices are still considerably higher than in other countries.

QUOTA SYSTEM

So far then it can be said that the progressive step taken six years ago in the formation of the Cement Marketing Company has been successful in the matter of promoting sales throughout the country, but it has always been realised that the Quota system upon which it works has its limitations in that it is not sufficiently flexible to keep pace with the demand, now that the latter has grown so rapidly.

This being so, it is evident that if the industry is to continue to be capable of economic expansion and development, or even retain its present measure of prosperity, an arrangement more adaptable than the present system is imperative, not only from the point of view of distribution but also from that of being in a position to erect new factories to serve those new areas where the tendency for demand is to exceed the present economic supply.

FOR ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION

To this end the Merger Company has been designed with the main object of consolidating and re-organising the entire business of the various companies manufacturing Cement, not only as to sales and selling prices but also in regard to manufacure, administration and the erection of new factories where and when needed, together with the all-important matter of economic distribution.

To get some idea of the size of this industry, it must be realised that at present some 3,50,000 tons of Indian coal are purchased and consumed per year; 180 lakhs of Jute Bags are used for packing; and over 25,000 workers are employed by the various factories, exclusive of the great number of persons who derive a livelihood through the wide-spread selling organisation.

SAFEGUARDS FOR SHAREHOLDERS

At present Coal, Bags, Stores, etc., are purchased individually by the 11 companies. The possibilities of savings in the above and in other directions should admit of price reductions being made to the consumer and of the continued development of demand for cement, at the same time the interests of the shareholders will be promoted, consolidated and safeguarded.

From the distribution point of view, the present Quota system will be abolished and the fullest advantages will be taken of the production capacities of the existing works which are favourably situated with regard to the markets, and production in the less economic centres will be restricted whilst other more suitable centres will be developed.

The Merger scheme has been evolved from experience gained over a number of years and when the above has been accomplished, the industry will be fully equipped and constituted to develop its trade and at the same time to meet any competition, domestic or foreign, with which it may be faced.

LATE MR. DINSHAW'S LEGACY

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, whose foresight and indefatigable efforts in the interests of this important National Industry are known to all, gave the Merger scheme his blessing after many months of careful study of it in all its detail, and his determination to launch it is a further argument in favour of it being a sound commercial proposition. Mr. Dinshaw's judgment was seldom at fault and his successors could find no more appropriate Memorial than bringing to fruition a scheme with which he identified himself so closely during the closing months of his life.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 19.

Our sugar market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review. Java Ready sugar prices declined on the whole by about an anna per cwt. owing to small demand, while Forward prices for Java Sugar advanced by about an anna per cwt. and there were occasional enquiries from outports. Indian sugar prices also improved by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. both in Ready and Forward due to large purchases of sugars of various mills.

Java Market is reported quiet with 'Nivas' limits unchanged.

The following were the highest and the lowest rates during the week:—

Java Ready Rs. 13|8|6 and Rs. 13|7|6.

May Rs. 4|1 and Rs. 4.

June Rs. 4|1|6 and Rs. 4|0|6.

July Rs. 4|0|6 and Rs. 4.

Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4|0|6 and Rs. 3|15|6.

Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4|0|0 and Rs. 3|15|6.

Deshi Sugars Ready Rs. 12|5 to Rs. 13|3 and Rs. 12|4 to Rs. 13|2.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar in Bombay during the first fortnight of June estimated at about 20,000 bags.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,00,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	13	7	6	
Transhipment	4	1	0	F.B.H.
Shipment May	4	1	0	„
Shipment June	4	1	6	„
Shipment July	4	0	6	„
Shipment Aug-Sept.	4	0	6	„
Shipment Oct|Dec	4	0	0	„
Britannia Sugar:— Ready	15	4	0	
British Refined:— Ready	14	4	0	
African Sugar:— Ready	13	0	0	
Russian Beet Sugar:— Ready	13	8	0	
Deshi Sugars:— Ready 12-5-0 to Tone:—Steady.	13	3	0	

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated June 3:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £206,397,096 on the 27th ultimo, as compared with £205,363,059 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £884,876.

About £1,300,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing. General demand maintained the premiums over the parities of gold exchanges, in terms of which sterling showed further appreciation; as a consequence the price of gold in the open market continued to decline, to-day's quotation of 138s/ 10d being the lowest since August 1934. With the weakness of the franc there has been a continuous and heavy withdrawal of gold from the Bank of France.

Quotations during the week:—

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th May to mid-day on the 30th May:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,575,069
Tanganyika Territory	8,979
British India	271,563
Australia	310,852
Canada	25,000
France	339,056
Netherlans	32,754
Switzerland	63,115
Belgian Congo	22,536
Peru	31,909
Other countries	30,583
	£ 3,712,455

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£359,239
British India	10,953
France	53,208
Netherlands	83,931
Switzerland	90,840
Austria	47,400
Germany	14,050
Finland	22,687
Other countries	9,368
	£ 685,616

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £642,000. The S. S. "Rajputana" carries about £591,000 consigned to London and the S. S. "President Monroe" about £51,000 consigned to New York.

SILVER.

Quieter conditions ruled during the week under review and the market has been steadier, prices varying only between 19.7/8d and 19.15/16d. At the lower level, more support was forthcoming from the Indian Bazaars, but offerings on China account proved sufficient to meet the demand. Speculative operations were not much in evidence, but there were some re-sales as well as some carrying forward of maturing contracts.

The tone is steady at the moment and no movement of importance is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th May to mid-day on the 30th May:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£358,678
Japan	38,274
Belgium	6,224
Other countries	925
	£404,161

EXPORTS

British India	£316,185
Germany	11,056
Sweden	1,500
Norway	1,229
Denmark	1,360
France	3,345
Arabia	8,377
Egypt	1,800
Malta	5,000
Other countries	1,297
	£351,149

Quotations during the week:—Coin at face value.

Statistics for the month of May:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash Delivery.
Highest price	20.7/8d
Lowest price	19.3/4d.
Average	20.2476d.
	BAR GOLD
Two months delivery	per oz. fine.
20.7/8d.	140s/10d.
19 13/16d.	139s/4d.
20 2764d.	140s/1.04d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,527
Linseed	6,385
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	235
Gingellyseed	1,009
Poppyseed	31
Groundnuts	1,431
Castorseed	2,324
Rice	4,095
Myrabollams	1,333
Mowraseed	510
Gram	1,028
Barley	401
Bajree	2,134
Indian Sugar	3,213
	Tons.
Coal	2,684

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Revival Of Demand From India

Liverpool, May 27.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

A revival of demand on the part of India has been reported. Most of this has come from Karachi. Fine mulls in particular attracted a good deal of attention and substantial contracts were arranged. Calcutta bought dhooties, sarries, mulls and white shirtings, but the quantities were not large.

Trade is still without news about the intentions of the Indian Government on the Tariff question. A delegation from Lancashire has been to London within the last few days to see the President of the Board of Trade but apparently with no result.

China has given out orders for poplins, brocades and fancies. South America has sent low offers for dyed goods, split poplins, prints, jeans and sateens, most of which have had to be returned for revision, but several lines have been booked at keen prices. Useful lots of fine mulls, white shirtings and tanjibs have been bought by Egypt and there is more business waiting to be placed.

Embroidery cloths have been sold for Switzerland; more would be booked if bids were raised slightly. The United States have been regular buyers of fine poplins, fancy shirtings, typewriter and aeroplane cloths and are now negotiating for various other specialities.

Dominion markets are taking a keener interest in heavy drills, sheetings, sateens, haircords, plain and fancy poplins and dress materials. The Home Trade section is livening up. Better clearances are reported from many of the retail shops and replacement purchases are already being made.

YARN.

Producers of American Yarn have found demand very patchy. Now and again fairly heavy weights of medium ring counts have been sold, but transactions generally have been small and comparatively few firms have been able to sell full production.

Egyptian Yarns have been in better request, and it is reported that over 75 per cent. of spindles are working. Demand has ranged chiefly around the lower qualities of which fairly heavy weights have been booked. Competition has kept prices on a very low level. Export demand has shown a slight improvement.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 19.

July	70 7/8d.
October	70 3/4d.
December	69 7/8d.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	£ 88 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	£ 0 18 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£104 0 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	£115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow. & Ltd. Ord.	Dol. 12.75
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	£ 22 10 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2 17 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 7 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 18 0
Fanti Investment Trust Co	£ 0 12 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	£ 30 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 97 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	£ 1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 2 17 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 3 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	£110 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	£ 95 0 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th June 1936.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund Rs.	70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks & Agents, Bills payable etc. Rs.	29,23,53,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs.	4,84,53,000
Rs.	36,46,06,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overcrafts on Government & other authorised Securities Rs.	6,29,58,000
Loans on Government & other authorised Securities Rs.	3,27,43,000
Bills Discounted Rs.	1,16,14,000
Lands and Buildings Rs.	1,27,79,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs.	3,92,26,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc. Rs.	20,52,84,000
Rs.	36,46,06,000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 20.

P. & O. S.N. Coy's S.S. Narkunda of 9464 Reg Tons Capt. J.H. Briggs arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaid, Freemantle and Colobo with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Vasna of 2025 Reg Tons Capt. F. Harrison arrived from Busrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Goldenfels (L.E.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Frocide (R.B.) for Port Said for orders.

S.S. Nawab (T.M. & Co) Calcutta via Madras, Negapattam, Pondicherry.

S.S. Queda (M.M. & Co) Colombo Pondicherry and Coast Ports.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, June 20.

P. & O. S.N. Coy's S.S. Narkunda of 9464 Reg Tons Capt. J. H. Briggs sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

O. S. Kaisha's S.S. Karachi Maru of 4259 Reg Tons Capt S. Murata sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's Oil Tanker S.S. British Admiral of 4232 Reg. tons Capt. J.H. Stockman sailed for Abadan in Water Ballast.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Pasha of 3196 Reg Tons Capt. O.G. R. Jones sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Colombo, and Coast Ports with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's S.S. Scindia Steam Nag. Coy's S.S. Jalavijaya of 2297 Reg Tons Capt F. T. W. Lewis sailed for Bhavnagar with passengers and in Ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's S.S. Jalatarang of 1464 Reg Tons Capt. N. D. Anderson sailed for Rangoon in Water Ballast.

Killick Nixon & Coy's S.S. Silton Hall of 2810 Reg. Tons Capt. R. G. Harrison sailed for Calcuta in Water Ballast.

Lewis Dreyfus Coy's S.S. Charles L. D. of 3126 Reg Tons Capt. P La Falchier sailed for Daker for order with local and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Behar for London: 60 bags Tin metal scrap G. Gabriel; 150 bags Aluminium G. Gabriel; 600 bags Maura meal powder B. Ardeshir & Co.; 1947 bags gr. oil cake A. Oomerbhoy; 55 bags cotton fish bones K. C. Marfatia & Co; 124 bags Indian groundnuts B. Balwant & Co.; 240 bags Karde seed G.Gokalchand; 1436 bags seed M. Bhutta & Co.

For Hull: 1334 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas & Co.

For Havre: 268 bags crushed myrabollams G. Mathradas & Co; 240 bales coton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Tripole: 10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. City of Tokio for New York: 30 bags goatskins D. Abraham & Son.

For Shangai: 58 tins vegetable oil H. Holland V. Tr. Co.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Dunkirk: 43 bales cotton waste clean M. Narotamdas & Co; 25 bags cotton waste clean M. Chandulal & Co.; 17 bags cotton waste clean B. Karsandas & Co; 66 bags cotton waste G. M. Vyas & Co.

For Antwerp: 2780 bags gr. oil cake H. Rawji & Co.

For Liverpool: 2770 bags: gr. oil cake H. Rawji & Co; 40 bags cotton waste L. O. Vora.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Nanking, Agents L. Edwards Ld. from Norkoping, Stockholm, Goteborg etc.: 547 bls. paper, 10 cases hurrican lamps, 37 cases wood screws, 63 cases steel hinges, 169 pkgs. nails, 243 reels card boards, 1494 bundles celing boards, 1586 pkgs. box boards, 12 sacks handles.

From Abo, Kotka and Helsingfors.—125 cases nails, 639 reels paper, 16187 bundles box boards, 20 cases refregerators.

For Gdynia:—111 cases wood screws, 150 cases nails, 18 bales paper.

From Brevick . Oslo:—789 pkgs. paper, 28 reels boards, 365 cases nails, 120 drums carbide.

From Antwerp:—250 bales galv. corr. iron sheet, 1000 bales plain iron sheet, 73 cases window glass, 408 bags dog spikes, 11 crates steel blocks, 80 bales rivets, 20 cases earth colour, 20 cylinders bisulphate of soda, 60 pieces raugh marble, 800 bags marble dust, 50 bags pilcate of soda.

From Rotterdam:—60 cases brandy, 55 cases cheese, 10 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases corn syrup, 250 bags maize pearl starch, 15 cases electric bulbs, 50 gunnies starch powder, 6 cases electric lamps.

Cotton Consumption Likely To Increase Rapidly

Broach And Dhollerah Basis Easier

A most impressive factor in a week of interesting markets has been the way New York stood up to liquidation following rains in the Eastern Belt. If Indian may be taken as a typical example then longs unloaded in very considerable volume, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Yet, in our own analysis of the position, we have placed relatively small importance on the drought scare, preferring to base our views for higher prices on the more fundamental fact of the inevitability of a broadening trade demand following on the multitudinous activities of almost universal re-armament—than which trade knows no more potent stimulant.

Because conditions in the Eastern Belt were partially relieved longs liquidated. There are occasions when profit taking is hazardous. And, incidentally, it was overlooked that favourable conditions in June constitute the normal which produces the average crop. June is normally a favourable month.

WEATHER MONTHS.

We still place little reliance on weather reports but we do think it is necessary to note that the "weather months" of July and August are ahead and there is that precariousness about the crop which follows a late and spotted start. So often alleged recovery is at a subsequent date found to be less complete than was anticipated. There is only one vital thing about the ultimate yield and that is the number of matured bolls per plant. A spotted start has, in the past, frequently been reflected in inadequate fruiting.

But that is a factor which, while it might at a later date develop great importance, can meanwhile be held in reserve as little more than potential support to the base argument of consumption.

We maintain that cotton consumption, already increasing, will increase much more rapidly when new crop, free from Government interference, is available in quantity.

We still take a constructive view of prices. The market has been well liquidated, contracts will become increasingly scarce and, in spite of the advance for new crops of just over a cent since the beginning of May, we advocate purchases.

BULL CLIQUE

Although recent operations by the bull clique in the Bombay market have been less aggressive there has been consistent support for the Broach April-May 1937 contract by the bazaar. This bazaar buying has absorbed most of the selling by the bull group who appear to have hedged some 65 per cent of their Broach July-August longs by sales of new April-May.

Export demand has recently shown improvement. Japan has been a buyer of Oomras and Dhollerahs and to a lesser extent Bengals, while both the Continent and Lancashire are inclined to show more interest but are hesitant about price.

In the spot market the basis for Broach and Dhollerah styles is easier. In India a considerable quantity of cotton is always held unhedged. Consequently, the recent price advance has uncovered selling limits which although unprofitable on basis are remunerative relative to initial cost. Particularly in the case of Dhollerahs this has resulted in a general easing in the basis until to-day Dhollerahs and better grade Oomras are the same price. We anticipate a swing in demand from Oomras where selection is difficult to Dhollerahs and Broach in both of which styles ample cotton of good character is available.

The monsoon is extremely irregular. It is, we suppose, largely a matter of indifference from which direction rain comes so long as it does come. But there is a precariousness about the abnormal.

WEAK CURRENT.

The Arabian Sea current remains weak. A depression, however, in the Bay of Bengal moving northwest turned inland south of Calcutta and brought moderate to heavy rainfall over Orissa, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and parts of the Berars. So far as the cotton area is concerned this rainfall is seasonable but fortuitous insofar as it emanated from the Bay of Bengal instead of from the Arabian Sea.

The monsoon, in our opinion, is still a matter of some uncertainty. There is of course still time for the development of normal conditions but meanwhile the weather map shows an irregularity which is far from desirable.

In the Bombay market we advise purchases of Broach April-May.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 19.

	Season to date.	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1935
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,177	61	7,948	35 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,906	90	4,619	72 „
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,993	92	4,622	95 „
Of which to Japan	1,515	36	1,497	8 „
Of which to China	45	1	111	— „
Of which to Great Britain	1,359	14	746	13 „
Of which to Germany	851	5	404	15 „
Stock at New York	——	4	——	9 „
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	1,434	——	1,359 „
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,462	——	218 „
World's visible supply	——	5,890	——	5,596 „
Of which American cotton	——	4,024	——	3,246 „
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	11,259	232	9,420	158 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,009	39	4,334	14 „

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

B. E. S. T. Monthly Earnings

The following is a statement of earnings for the month of May:—

	For May 1936	Up to the end of May 1936
*Electric Supply	7,95,023	40,16,470
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	6,00,597	30,33,524
Increase over same period last year		60,522

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

SEEDS.

London, June 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull
C. I. F. ton.
£11-2-6 June sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London
C. I. F. ton
£12-16-3 June/July sellers.

Linseed Bombay London
C. I. F. ton.
£13-2-6 June/July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont.)
C. I. F. ton.
£12-7-6 June/July sellers.

Castorseed Bombay.
C. I. F. ton.
£12-12-6 June/July sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 19-6-36	7009000	4334000
Receipts yesterday 19-6-36	5000	2000
Exports to date 19-6-36	5993000	4692000
Stock at Ports 19-6-36	1484000	1399000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-6-36	1462000	218000
Stock at Liverpool 19-6-36	706000	682000
Visible Supply 19-6-36	4024000	3646000
Quantity in sight 19-6-36	12177000	7948000
Quantity out of sight 19-6-36	11250000	9420000

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 20.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash	£36-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£36-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£40-15-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-12-0
Tone:—Steady.	
Java spot F.	3.80

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	8	0
Shipment June	4	1	0
Shipment July-Sept.	4	0	6
Shipment Oct-Dec.	4	0	0
Kesar	13	4	0
Saraya	13	2	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 20

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	318	299,815
Central India	173	267,417
Barsi and Nagar	809	167,903
Hyderabad Gaorani	177	39,128
Berar	86	337,162
Central Provinces	...	89,629
Total Oomras	1,563	1,201,054
Dholera	1,437	228,139
N W Provinces	...	62,065
Rajputana.	26	92,743
Sind-Punjab	21	454,357
Broach	263	382,739
Coompta and Dharwar	354	79,972
Westerns-Northerns	802	49,591
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	15,000
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,380
Egyptian and African	2,838	208,619
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	7,404	2,801,385

Cotton Operators Await U. S. Acreage

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 20.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267
Banks selling T T	265
Banks buying T T	262 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	571
Banks buying T T	581
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 19th instant	5.02 1/8
Japan/London 20th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 20th instant	7.38 1/2
Hongkong/London 20th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 20th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 19th instant	76.21
London/Belgium 19th instant	29.70 1/2
London/Switzerland 19th instant	15.46 1/2
London/Berlin 19th instant	12.48
London/Stockholm 19th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 19th instant	5.01 7/8
London/Amsterdam 19th instant	7.42
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 18th instant	£6-18-7
Gold 19th instant	£6-18-6
Silver London Ready 18th instant	19 5/8
19th instant	19 7/16
Silver London Forward 18th instant	19 11/16
19th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready 18th instant	45
19th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 18th instant	15/16 p.c.
19th instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 18th instant	15/16 p.c.
19th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money: Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c
6 Mos.	1 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	34
Electric Bond Common	21
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel. and Tel.	166 3/4
Western Union Telg.	84 1/2
New York Central	36 1/2
Great North Pfd.	42
Northern Pacific Rly.	30
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	62 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B	98
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/2
General Motor	64 3/4
General Electric	39
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
Int. Cement	47
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	42
National City Bank	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Montgomery Ward	44
Allied Stores	10

Dull and featureless market. Carloadings up 35,000 units.
Total Business:—3/4 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 150 Oct. 145 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 210/4—Liverpool July 6.51 Rs. 63 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 213/8—Liverpool May 6.05 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 210/4—New York July 12.13 Rs. 48 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/32

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 213/8—New York May 11.42 Rs. 38 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 3/32.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 18th June	13 687
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,793,891
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,290,277
Increase	503,614

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 20.

June	200.50+130
April	200.30+120
September	200.00+140
October	199.10+150
December	198.20+100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	103/6
3 per cent 1941	104/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/14
4 per cent 1943	110/10
4 per cent 1960/70	115/0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/4
5 per cent 1939/44	108/7
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/6
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/9
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/14 and gradually eased off to Rs. 98/10.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 19.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 3/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

June	6 65
July	6.57
August	6.45
September	6.32
October	6.20
November	6.11
December	6.10
January	6.10
February	6.09
March	6.09
April	6.08
May	6.08
Middling Spot	7.09

10-12 a.m. Quotations

July	6.56
October	6.18

PRODUCE.

London, June 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcles	Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcles	Nominal
Wheat South Australian Parcels	30/9 June sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
per cwt.
6/7½ June/July Nominal
C. & F. Bombay.
per cwt.
6/7½ June/July Nominal
C. & F. Karachi.
per cwt.
6/4½ June/July Nominal

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	6½

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 26/3 July paid.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 25/4½ July/Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 20.

Smoke Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-7/16 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market Rate	7/8 p.c. to 7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market Rate	13/16 p.c. to 7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	1/4 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan	1/2 p.c.

EXCHANGES.

London, June 20.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.01-15/16
Paris	76.15
Berlin	12.44
Madrid	36.79
Amsterdam	7.40-3/4
Brussels	29.69
Milan	63.93
Berne	15.44
Prague	121.18

Pool Completes Liquidation Of July Holdings

Strength Of Spot Cotton Increasing

Good Rains In Some Sections Over Eastern Belt

REALISING WELL ABSORBED

BOMBAY, June 20.

The Pool has completed its July liquidation finally selling at 12 cents. but with shorts not completely covered and price advanced to 12-12 cents. with considerable uncertainty with regard to future developments in view of the tight spot situation and the question of further release of the loan cotton.

The Producers' Pool now holds 125,000 bales of October futures and 155,000 bales of spot cotton. Trade Shorts are very nervous owing to the scarcity of contracts as sales of cloth continue above present production.

The attention of cotton operators will be diverted to the U. S. Government acreage report due on 8th July. According to private estimates so far issued the area under cotton cultivation is estimated at about 32½ million acres and A.A.A. officials believe it to be 35 million. Under the soil Conservation Act not more than 11 million acres will be leased and there will be additional ½ million of new land in California, New Mexico, Arezona and Missouri.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by better spot demand and favourable conditions in dry goods market Trade shorts and professionals were buyers of July. Pool liquidation of July is practically completed and there was scarcity of contracts.

Cloth sales continue above the present production and the market is short of cotton. Trade shots are nervous and unless loan cotton is offered, there will be considerable difficulty in securing class cotton. Beneficial rain is reported over some sections of the Eastern Belt, but owing to scarcity of contracts, this factor remains ignored.

Crop Outlook

The attention of the market will now be diverted to the acreage report which is due to be out on July 8. Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

"The weather on the whole, continues to be fairly favourable with good rains reported in some sections of the Eastern belt. The next important factor will be the Government acreage report on the 6th July. Private estimates seem to be ranging about 32 1/2 million acres. According to A.A.A. officials, however, it is tentatively placed at around 25 million. They state that out of the basic acreage of 44 1/2 million, 13,848,000 acres were leased last year by Government the balance of 2 3/4 million being abandoned.

This season they say that under the Soil Conservation Act, not more than 11 million acres will be leased and there will be an additional one and half million acres of new land in California, New Mexico, Arezona and Missouri, making a total acreage of 35 million against last year's 27 1/2 million. For the time being it looks as though the market will be carried still higher but as stated yesterday, we advise caution in following the advance."

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at unchanged prices with October 11.35. There was active buying. Pool liquidation of July was easily absorbed and prices recorded a sharp rise of 12 points and October was quoted 11.47 which was the highest level for the day. Old crop months were strong and recorded a rise of 23 points while new crop months closed at a rise of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points at 12.23c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very active and prices closed at a rise of 20 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 12.32c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points with October 6.12. There was trade buying and local support. Later on there was good trade calling. Offerings were light apart from some straddle selling. Prices recorded a sharp rise and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 7d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close July was quoted 5.36, October 5.30 and January 5.25.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was firm on improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 9 points with Spot cotton prices 6 points up at 9.03d. per lb. Uppers futures advanced 7 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.01d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active and firm. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 9 to 6 points and Ashmouni contracts advanced 32 to 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-17 p.m.)	11.47+12
N.Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.35
Liverpool October Highest	6.16+.08
Liverpool October Lowest	6.09+01

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Pool July liquidation is over. Strength of spot situation is increasing. Realising well absorbed. Good rains in some sections over the Eastern Belt.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Pool July liquidation is over. 125,000 bales October futures and 155,000 bales spot cotton remaining. Trade shorts were very nervous about scarcity of contracts. Good market sales in excess of production. Think present tendency of market is towards higher prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Notwithstanding more favourable weather report in the Atlantic States, advance owing to strength of American dry goods market. Good trade in Lancashire. Our opinion is that the commodity on its own merits is healthy.

New York.—Pool have sold balance of July.

New York.—Market absorbs selling very well. Pool liquidation completed. Differences between new and old crop have a tendency to widen. Delivery notices expected to be light. Do not think the bullish factors have been sufficiently discounted as yet and we therefore expect the upward trend to continue somewhat longer.

New York.—Urgent worldwide demand nearby delivery. Pool's holdings nearly exhausted. Market technically sound and vulnerable to any unfavourable crop news. Expect broadening demand to continue forcing higher prices. Favour purchases October.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

While not bearish, looks as if market done enough for present; it would however respond to unfavourable weather.

July Liquidation completed; now feared, tightness Sports widen near premiums and cause unhealthy conditions.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain closed on Tuesday the 23rd instant, being His Majesty's Birthday.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 20.

Yesterday London gold price declined one penny to £6-18-6 and London Paris Exchange was 17 points down at 76.21 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 5.02 3/32

London silver market easy at a decline of 3/16d. with China and speculative selling. Montreal prices were 18 to 20 points lower and New York silver prices stood at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted today at 1.2 3/8.

The French Government announced that there will be no devaluation of the Franc and they will take legislative measures to stop the outflow of French capital.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. There was scattered buying in gold and silver which improved prices.

	Gold Rs. a. p.	Silver Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 5 6	48 -0 0
Ashad delivery	34 5 9	48 11 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 4 0	0 12 0
Shrawan delivery	34 5 9	48 12 6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 7 0	1 6 0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, June 20

Bar valued at Rs. 67,13,245 was exported from Bombay for Europe America on Saturday. Rs. 17,133 for Port Sudan via Aden, Rs. 22,84,317 for London option New York Paris, Rs. 3,54,855 for New York option London and Rs. 31,98,175 for London are the details of the exports. The total quantity of gold exports from Bombay since Great Britain went off the Gold Standard now amounts to Rs. 2,73,79,61,609.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 19.

July	44.75—18
September	44.75—20
December	44.95—18

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 20.

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6 18 9

October	11.53
December	11.48
Middling Spot	12.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 20

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

July	8.92
October	8.84
November	8.84
January	8.71
March	8.61
May	8.55
June	8.55
Middling Spot	9.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.62
Fine (Good Staple)	5.77
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.92
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.84
BENGAL.	
Good	4.54
Fully Good	4.64
Fine	4.76

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 20

July	12.22
October	11.58
December	11.50
January	11.51
March	11.52
May	11.57
Middling Spot	12.32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 20

July	12.22

SHARE BAZAR

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENT

Operators Puzzled On Franc Question

Bombay, June 20.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady to-day but soon prices gave way on heavy selling pressure. Later on there was active general buying.

It seems that operators are puzzled over the Franc question. Definite news of no devaluation is considered a bullish factor by a section of operators but others believe that measure to stop expert of French capital will be virtually "off Gold Standard". On account of this uncertainty the market was erratic.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 710/ and declined to Rs. 692/8 on heavy unloading but prices again recovered to the opening level on general buying. Ordinary shares also after declining to Rs. 177/8 recovered to Rs. 180/4.

There was scattered buying in Bombay Dyeing shares influenced by sharp rise in cotton. Bombay Burma shares were firm on steady buying.

Hydro. Electric shares were irregular. There was considerable selling pressure in Tata Powers as it was believed that some forfeited shares will soon be found in the market.

On the whole the market was quiet with an uncertain tone.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 20.

Century	135 132 133 135
Bom. Dyeing	662 660 667 666 671 672
Kohinoor	206 205 206
Central India	225 222 225
New Great	107/8
Simplex	60 61/14
Swadeshi	157 160
Bundi	37/6 37/4 37/6
I. Cement	521 511 521 520 521/4
Punjab	26/6
Shahabad	495 488 493 492/8
Andhra	1660 1641 1652 1647 1652
Tata Hydro	179/6 178/12
Tata Power	1650 1643 1650 1632 1637 1633 1640 1638 1645 1641 1643
Tram. Ord.	159/11
T. Steel Dfd.	707 710 692 700 697 711 708 710 712
T. Steel Ord.	180 180/8 178/4 179 178/12 180/12 180 181
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	155/8 155/12 156 155/12
Bellapur	186 188 190
B. Steam	295 294/6
B. Burma	461 455 470 468 467

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	672 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	135 0
100 Central India	225 0
100 Colaba	116 4
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	115 10
100 Gokak	160 0
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Inodre	54 6
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	206 4
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
100 New Great	108 2
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1810 0
50 Simplex	X.D. 61 14
100 Swadeshi	160 0
100 Swan	83 2
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1185 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-110 Baroda	111 12
25-50 Central	33 12
500 Imperial	1570 0
125-100 Im. Conty.	390 0
50-100 India	130 0
100 Reserve Bank	130 12
5 Union	5-7-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 6
70 Gwalior	126 4
160 Indian	521 4
40 Katni Dfd.	2315 0
100 Katni Ord.	386 4
75 Okha	285 0
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Sahabad	492 3
70 United	143 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	41 10
200 Oriental	4920 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1652 8
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bom. Tram	159 6
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	178 12
1000 Tata Power	1643 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100 C. Province	98 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	88 0
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	786 4
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	38 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	712 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	181 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	232 8
50 Belapur Sugar	190 0
250 Bombay Steam	294 6
125 Bombay Burma	467 8
50 Bombay Burma Con.	157 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-12-0
50 Bombay Telephone	113 8
100 Indian Bleaching	109 6
100 Indian Radio Defd.	550 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	18 15
30 Premier Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	X.D. 185 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	562 8

SHARP RISE IN COTTON

Active Covering And Buying

Bombay, June 20.

Following a further rise of 4 to 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled fairly active and firm on short covering and speculative buying. Long liquidation was well absorbed and prices recorded a sharp rise.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach A/M. delivery against previous closing at Rs. 211/12 but prices declined to Rs. 213/8 on long liquidation. Later on prices again improved to Rs. 214/4 and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 220/12.

Considerable short covering in New York cotton market with fears of small tenders, prices jumped up and we think that the present improvement may be carried further in the near future, but we think it risky to buy cotton around present level particularly in the face of favourable weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.

The undertone of the market was firm and it seems that urgent short interest is now covered up.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 5 points and local market picked up firmness on renewed buying. The market was strong and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	222 0 0
Broach A/M	215 4 0
Oomra July	207 12 0
Oomra D/J	195 0 0
Bengal July	178 4 0
Bengal D/J	156 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 20

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	191	187	182	179	
Punjab	...	191	187	182	179	
Oomra No. 3	217	214	211	207	...	
C P No. 1	227	224	221	217	...	
C P No. 2	223	220	217	213	...	
Broach No. 2	...	228	224	221	217	
Punjab-Ame	...	238	234	231	227	
Surat	...	263	259	256	252	
Rajpipla	...	260	256	253	249	
Navsari	...	269	265	262	258	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

Bengal Superfine	186/188
Bengal Fine	182/184
Bengal F.G.	179/80
C P 1 Fine	218/220
C.P. 2 Fine	214/216
Arvi Fine	214/216
Ellichpur Fine	214/216
Berar Fine	210/211
Khamgaon Fine	210/211
Mulkapur Fine	203/206
Khandesh Fine	196/201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	196/201
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Mathia	186/191
Broach Fine	222/225
Dhollera	216/218
Punjab/American	225/230
Sindh-American	228/230
Cambodia	265/270
Compta	230/235
Westerns	205/215
Miraj	215/220
Jagadia Ankleshwar	252/255
Surat	255/258
Navsari	265/268
Kampala	342/345
Manza	320/325

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 19.

Spot	2.82—3
December	2.78—2
January	2.55—4
May	2.56—3

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936

Stop This Fleecing Of Lambs

Educational Cranks Muddling At Mayo Road

STUDENTS' CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Senators Warned At Public Meeting

For the first time in the his tory of India, the students have prepared their "Charter of Rights."

The Bombay students have given the lead, and the principles underlying the Charter were unanimously approved at a public meeting of the students at the Blavatsky Hall on Saturday evening.

The meeting requested the Students' Brotherhood to expedite the holding of a Students' Conference to ventilate their grievances and concert effective measures to secure their demands.

The Charter sets forth the rights and obligations of the students in regard to (1) The State (2) The University and (3) their parents.

The meeting warned certain Senators who propose to table a censure motion against the sympathisers with students that their action was 'calculated to embitter irretrievably the relations between the University and the students".

The meeting also condemned the "blood and iron" attitude adopted by the Vice-Chancellor and Senators in regard to the demonstrations last week.

Mr. B. G. Horniman presided over the meeting.

At the outset, Mr. M. M. Gandhi read out messages from Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Bhavnagar Yuvak Sangh, and other organisations.

Mrs. Naidu sent "a message of whole-hearted sympathy in the attempts of the vast number of unfortunate Matriculates who are striving to obtain redress for their legitimate grievances." She expressed her "sincere approval of the attempts of the Students' Brotherhood, long overdue, to organise under its auspices a widely representative student movement which, I hope, will in due time become the authentic and unchallenged Voice of the Student World in the city of Bombay, and compel the University authorities to grant their demands which are just and proper. It is clearly the duty of every school and college student to unite in making this organisation a success."

GREAT EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Horniman said that everything that the University had been doing in the past few years in the matter of the Matriculation Examination went to show that they looked upon it as a money-making proposition, and were going to get as much profit as it was possible in the circumstances.

"GRAVE PUBLIC SCANDAL."

Not a few of the members of the Senate were people who derived some sort of financial consideration for various duties they performed in various respects, and the students were expected to provide the means which made that possible. He could say without any hesitation that the state of affairs had become a very grave public scandal.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said that he did not know what they were going to get out of protests unless they organised themselves, and got the governing body of the University under the control, not of persons like the present Vice-Chancellor and the body he controlled but of people who were honestly concerned with the education of the youth of Bombay—an education which would fit them for the struggles of life.

It is a most scandalous thing, went on Mr. Horniman, that educational cranks are pushed into positions where they set educational tests which are going to be perfectly useless—whether they pass them or not.

In the course of his defence of the paper in the Senate the gentleman had said that he had endeavoured to set a paper which would make the students think for themselves. But when the students had begun to act, the Senators got into a panic.

"OLD WOMEN" OF MAYO ROAD.

Mr. Horniman described the Senators as "Old women in trousers" holding up their hands in horror when the students protested. He did not desire to encourage violence. The students were labouring under a very real sense of grievance, and the way in which an Anglo-Indian journal had described their "over-exuberance" appeared to be quite ridiculous.

"MUSHROOM SCHOOL" CANARD

The talk about the unfit candidates having been encouraged—whether it was a fact or not and the springing-up of mushroom schools was not an indictment of anybody except the University itself. What were these mushroom schools about which Mr. Hamill talked about with such contempt? They were schools recognised by the University.

Mr. Hamill might have supposed that Bombay was going to be content with few old schools like the Elphinstone School and College, but he had to understand that it was a state of affairs that could not exist for long. He (the speaker) hoped that the "mushroom schools" would go on springing up in much greater number than in the past.

CHARTER OF RIGHTS.

Regarding the Charter of the Rights that the students had formulated, Mr. Horniman said that they were entitled to embody their rights—or what they conceived to be their rights—in a charter. And as there was great anxiety on the part of their teachers that they should think for themselves, he hoped they would not only think for themselves but also act.

RIGHT TO ORGANISE

Mr. Godiwalla, moved the resolution: "This meeting recognises the inherent rights, as citizens, of the students to organise themselves with a view to represent their grievances and protest against any injustice or ill-treatment meted out to them. This meeting emphatically condemns the presence of the police in the Senate Hall on Monday last, and the handing over of the University Gardens to the armed police by the University authorities on Tuesday, thereby conveying the threat of violent repression of the students in their legitimate demonstration of discontent against the disgraceful treatment meted out to them. In this connection, this meeting condemns the "blood and iron" attitude taken up by the Vice-chancellor and his satellite Senators in regard to the student demonstrators as cruel, tactless, and unsympathetic."

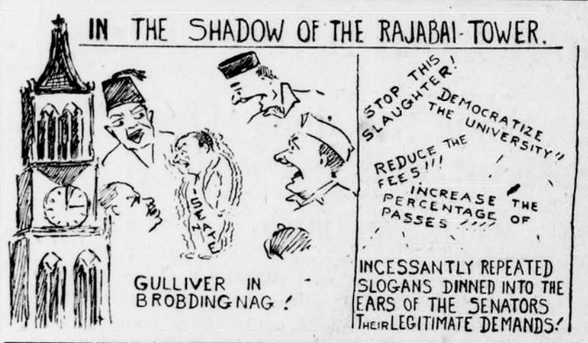
Mr. Godiwalla voiced the students' indignation at the presence of the police when they had gone to the University Senate Hall to protest to their so-called guardians. He expressed to the few Senators who had sympathised with the demonstrators the students' gratitude.

Miss A. Dastur, in seconding the resolution, said that though the Bombay University was one of the oldest in India, it lagged far behind certain universities. The students would no longer be sheep to be fleeced or lambs to be slaughtered at the examinations. Whether people sympathised with the students' demonstration or not, they should condemn the action of the authorities in summoning the police in the presidency's Seat of Learning.

STUDENTS' BEHAVIOUR IN BRITAIN—AND INDIA

Mr. Joachim Alwa, who followed, remarked that the students in Great Britain were often rowdy. The Oxford Union had passed a communist resolution but the Vice-Chancellor there did not take any measures. But in Bombay police were summoned when students, labouring under a real sense of grievance, went in procession

(Continued on Page 13.)


IN THE SHADOW OF THE RAJABAI-TOWER.
STOP THIS SLAUGHTER!
DEMOCRATIZE THE UNIVERSITY!!
REDUCE THE FEES!!!
INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF PASSES
GULLIVER IN BROBDINGNAG!
INCESSANTLY REPEATED SLOGANS DINNED INTO THE EARS OF THE SENATORS THEIR LEGITIMATE DEMANDS!

FOR VOTE OF CENSURE

Among the 67 members of the Senate who have signed the censure motion against the four Senators who were sympathetic to the cause of the students are:

Messrs. V. K. Jog, D. G. Dalvi, H. Heras, A. K. Trivedi, M. P. Dave, N. M. Shah, S. A. Kamtekar, G. S. Mahajan, Miss N. D. Contractor, Drs. G. V. Desmukh, B. G. Vad, A. S. Erulkar, B. B. Yodh, Sir M. V. Mehta, Frs. I. Dhur and G. Palacios, and Dr. G. S. Ghurye.

The rest of the list is filled up by nominated members.

Dohad Support To Bombay Students

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, June 21.

Mr. Shantilal Pandya, President, Dohad Students' Union, sent a message of sympathy to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for their "Crusade" against the massacre of matriculation.

GURKHA OFFICER IN CUSTODY

Sequel To Alleged Threat To Railway Passenger

DINAJPUR, June 19.

Jamadar Asnbir, attached to 2|10 Gurknas Regiment was arrested yesterday on the Dinajpur Railway platform by the Railway Police and challaned under the Railway Act and section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

It appears that when at Barsoi, a wayside station, Dr. Tarakeshwar Chakravarty, Vice-Chairman of Dinajpur Municipality and a leading physician of the town, boarded the second class compartment, which has been already occupied by the soldiers, the latter grew violent and took out his sword and placed it on the chest of Mr. Chakravarty.

The matter was immediately reported to the Railway Police who, with the help of about a dozen constables overpowered the soldier and effected the arrest. He being a Indian Military man, the Military authorities have been informed. In the meantime, he was ordered by the sub-divisional magistrate to be kept in police custody.—United Press.

Bozman For India

SIMLA, June 18.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Bozman who has been deputed as observer in connection with Mr. Binder's inquiry into the working of the clove decrees in Zanzibar, sails back from Mombasa to-day.

He reaches Bombay on June 27 and will be in Simla on June 29.—United Press.

BAN ON PRAJA MANDAL ... LEADERS

Suba's Orders Create Crisis In State

(From A Special Correspondent).

BARODA, June 20.

The prohibitory notices served on three respectable and prominent workers of the Baroda State Praja Mandal are responsible for the development of a critical situation in the State. The people of this State think that the step taken by the Suba of Baroda District is unwise and unstatesman like in the present circumstances.

It is pointed out that the present policy of the Praja Mandal is one of co-operation with the Baroda Government.

The police reports on which the Suba Saheb is alleged to have relied in taking this action, are described as having no foundation.

It is pointed out in this connection that except in one place, the police never took down the reports of the speeches of Mr. Maganbhai Patel who toured the Districts along with late Mr. Abbas Tayebji and others.

The same can be said to be true in the case of Mr. Nikte. From all accounts it appears that the police were not even present at most of the public meetings addressed by these leaders of the Praja Mandal. Still it is said that their speeches can be found in the police reports!

As regards Mr. Chunibhai P. Shah, he visited several villages of the Karjan Taluka only to enquire about the economic condition of the agriculturists. He did not deliver speeches; he only talked with the people.

In the circumstances who can help it if the people of the Baroda State declare that the Suba Saheb has committed a great political blunder in issuing such notices?

Mr. Maganbhai Patel and Mr. Chunibhai Shah have been called by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to study the situation and the circumstances under which the orders came to be issued.

The Working Committee of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal will shortly meet at Baroda to discuss the situation and take necessary steps for the withdrawal of these prohibitory orders.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force. have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

JAWAHARLAL'S MOVE FOR UNITY

Punjab Leader Urges Union Of Forces

BHIWANI, June 18.

"I am glad that our great national leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is engaged in bringing together our scattered forces. I am confident that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the oldest General of the Congress, will no longer keep the separate entity of his Congress Nationalist Party."

This view is expressed by Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, ex-President of the Punjab Congress Nationalist Party, in a statement to the press on the present political situation vis-a-vis the coming provincial elections.

"All those who have the welfare of the nation at their heart want to avoid the bitterness of the last Assembly elections. I am glad this time there is a real attempt from both sides to bring about a working settlement between the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Party. I hope this attempt will succeed. I believe that is the only way to safeguard the interest of the country. The Congress should combine with itself all such organizations which have for their objective the attainment of complete independence. I hope and pray that better counsels may prevail on both sides."—United Press.

ASSEMBLY AUTUMN SESSION

Will Commence On Aug. 31

SIMLA, June 19.

H. E. the Viceroy has fixed August 31 as the date for commencement of the Autumn Session of the Assembly.—A.P.

BURMA UNDER REFORMS

General Elections In Middle Of November?

RANGOON, June 19.

The publication of the Orders-in-Council has set at rest all speculations regarding the inauguration of the reformed Constitution in Burma.

It is now learnt that the present Burma Council will have its last session in August next. It is understood the new Governor will address the Council members on August 11 next.

The Legislative Council will be dissolved early in October and the general elections under the new Constitution are expected to be held in the middle of November. The present Ministers will remain in office till the appointment of new Ministers but the President of the Council goes out of office with the dissolution of the Council.

Arrangements, it is understood, will be made to get the election results as quickly as possible and the first session of the Lower House is expected in December or early January for the formation of Ministry, election of the President and election of members to the Upper House.—United Press.

SIR FEROZ KHAN AT KARACHI

Will Fly To London On June 23

KARACHI, June 21.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon, High Commissioner-designate for India, arrived here this morning by the Punjab Mail and was met at the Cantonment Station by friends.

He is flying by Dutch Plane on the morning of June 23 and will take charge from Sir Bhopendra Mitra on July 1.

During his two days' stay at Karachi Sir Feroz is the guest of Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., who has arranged an "at home" this evening. To-morrow morning Sir Feroz will meet an Indian Merchants' deputation to discuss subjects including trading facilities of Indians abroad, and securing moneys due towards Indian merchants from foreign countries and facilities for Indian students in British and foreign universities.—A. P.

Notice On Midnapore Congress Workers

MIDNAPORE, June 18.

Brojendra Nath Das and Himangsu Sekhar Das, two Congress workers of Midnapore have been served with a notice from the District Magistrate requiring them to report to the police every Monday.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

YOU SAW THE BUSHMAN THROW THIS KNIFE FROM THE WINDOW?
YES, SIR-- THE JUDGE JUMPED BACK WHEN I YELLED, SO IT MISSED HIM
5-26
JUST BEFORE THAT THERE WAS A MYSTERIOUS PHONE CALL-- WHEN I ANSWERED, A MAN SAID, "A KING BY NIGHT!" AND HUNG UP!
LYMAN ANDERSON
THE JUDGE THOUGHT NOTHING OF IT AT THE TIME--- BUT I THINK THAT'S WHAT HE TRIED TO WRITE ON THE ROCK WHEN HE WAS KILLED!
KING
HMM-- DID THAT MYSTERIOUS CALLER HAVE AN AUSTRALIAN ACCENT?
WHY, YES, SIR,- --- HE DID!
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